

THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

AUGUST 1960



POLICE BRUTALITY - 1960

Government Forces in Puerto Rico Join With Scabs In Bloody Assault on Peaceful Teamster Pickets. Result: One Teamster Dead. (See Story Inside).



America's Cities



the teamsters salute DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich., is known universally as "The Auto City." But little known is the fact that the internal combustion engine, a French invention, powered an automobile on the streets of predominantly French Detroit as early as 1894.

Founded in 1701 as a fur trading post by the French explorer Cadillac, it was first incorporated as a town in 1802. Fire destroyed every house but one in 1805 and the town was re-designed by Pierre L'Enfant, who had designed Washington, D. C., according to the same general plan.

Detroit is fifth in population with a 1950 census of 1,849,568 and ranks fourth in the value of its manufactured goods. In 1958 its major auto plants reported an average total employment of 311,000 with an average hourly rate of \$2.68. During World War II, Detroit produced more war materials than any other area in the world.

Much of Detroit's greatness may be ascribed to its strategic position as a Great Lakes port; it contends with

Chicago for the honor of the first-ranking inland port in the world.

Because of the course of the Detroit River which connects Lake Huron and Lake Erie, Detroit is actually north of neighboring Windsor, Ontario. When Detroiters go to the Canadian city, they actually travel south! Another curious fact is that Detroit is built above an immense deposit of salt. This has been mined for years so that most of downtown Detroit stands above vast caverns in the salt mines.

Nine rail systems, seven airlines and more than 200 truck lines serve the transport needs of the city. Most of the drivers for the truck lines, as well as those of the local delivery concerns and workers in service organizations, are members of the 18 local unions composing Joint Council 43 with a total average membership of approximately 56,000.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, whose members drive so many of the products Detroit makes, takes pleasure in saluting "The Motor Capital of the World!"



THE INTERNATIONAL *Teamster* DEDICATED TO SERVICE

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COVER PHOTOS: An armed assault by police and S.I.U. scabs on a peaceful Teamster picket line in Puerto Rico resulted in the brutal scenes depicted on the cover and on four inside pages beginning on page 14. Victim of the assault on the cover is Jaime Amador, president of Teamsters Local 901 in Puerto Rico. He was unarmed, as were the rest of the Teamster pickets. One Teamster was killed, many injured. But the picket line at El Imparcial held firm.

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IT IS THE LARGEST LABOR PUBLICATION IN THE WORLD.

*Based on average impartial surveys for periodicals.



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FROM *the* FIELD

Two New York Strikes Settled

One of the New York area's bitterest strikes was settled last month after General President James R. Hoffa was asked to enter negotiations.

The strike involved Teamsters Local 810 in New York and the U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp., covering three of its plants—Atlas Can Corp. and Fein Can Corp., located at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn; and Commercial Can Corp. at Newark, N. J.

The strike at the Bush Terminal plants had lasted more than seven months; at Newark, the strike began Feb. 1.

Final settlement of the dispute was reached in Washington. Representing the union were President Hoffa; Executive Vice President Harold J. Gibbons; and Milton Silverman, general manager, and Max Sanchez, representative of Local 810. President Harold Roth of U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp. represented his company.

The new contract calls for wage increases of 28 cents per hour over a three-year period at Newark, and

26 cents at the two Brooklyn plants. Holiday, vacation and other contract provisions were also improved.

President Hoffa also went to New York last month to settle a 16-day strike of fuel truck drivers at that city's Idlewild Airport after he was invited to enter negotiations.

The new contract will bring wage increases of 30 cents per hour over a three-year period plus additional fringe benefits. Hoffa described it as "the highest wage rate for this category of employees in the U. S."

Some 400 fuel truck operators belonging to Teamsters Local 553 were involved in the strike. Present with Hoffa in the negotiations were International Vice Presidents John J. O'Rourke and Thomas E. Flynn, and Joseph Konowe, Hoffa's administrative assistant. Representing Local 553 was a 14-member wage committee and its officers, including president James McGuire; secretary-treasurer Joseph DiSalvio; business representative Bernard Pellegrino; and economist Walter Eisenberger.

Teamster in Congress Race

R. A. "Dick" Farrell kept a promise to Congressman Clifford Davis of Tennessee last month when he filed his candidacy in the Democratic primary seeking Davis' seat in Congress.

The battle between Farrell and Davis began last year when Congress was considering the 1959 labor bill. Farrell approached Davis to point out the many strike-breaking, union-busting provisions in the bill.

Davis practically ordered Farrell out of his office with the statement that "\$1.50 an hour is enough for any union person to make."

That a member of Congress would

make such a statement in mid-20th Century America enraged Farrell.

Farrell told Davis: "Remember Cliff. You are coming up for reelection. Somebody is going to run against you if it has to be me."

Davis is sometimes remembered as a product of the notorious Boss Crump political machine that ran Tennessee politics for many years.

Farrell has been a Teamster member for 25 years. At present, he is president and business agent for Teamsters Local 984, having been elected to that post in 1957.

Marine Local Wins Court Case

A new Teamsters local representing tug and ferry boat captains, engineers, deckhands, firemen and oilers in the New York harbor, won a legal victory last month over carriers who were attempting to lock out their employees.

On June 15, 1959, railroads in and around New York harbor locked out their marine oilers on the railroad tugboats. The lockout lasted a week and all other crafts in the marine field honored their picket line, while the carriers attempted to get an injunction to stop the picketing.

At the request of the union, the Circuit Court ordered the carriers to permit the men to go back to work. The decision was upheld in the Court of Appeals and the carriers went all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court, where the original decision was upheld on June 27, 1960.

The local affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in March of this year as Local 518, Marine Employees, with headquarters in Hoboken, N. J. Sam Del Grosso is president and Herbert Olson is secretary-treasurer of the new local.

White Collar Milestone Hit

A milestone in the organization of white collar workers was achieved last month by Teamsters Local 590 in Baltimore, Md., when it won an election among Montgomery Ward buyers, 34 to 16.

The local, comprising warehouse, retail and mail order employees, won rights to represent major control buyers, senior control buyers, and control buyers at the company's major distribution center in Baltimore in an N.L.R.B.-sponsored election.

Secretary-Treasurer William H. Wootton said negotiations would begin soon for a contract.

Carriers' Safety Record Cited

Poole's Drayage Co. in Washington, D. C., was cited last month for its operation of 30 commercial vehicles last year without a chargeable accident. It was the second perfect record in the past five years. A plaque was presented to the company by the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co.

Drivers of Poole's received individual awards at their monthly safety meeting last April.

More McClellan?

A report that the McClellan Committee plans to go back into business during August for another look at the Teamsters can mean only one thing: fear of Teamster political effectiveness in the Congressional elections this fall.

After passage of the toughest labor bill in America's history, one would think no further "legislative end" was left to be served. After enduring three years of the closest scrutiny ever served upon an organization in this country, one would think the Teamsters Union could now expect fair and equal treatment at the hands of Congress.

But apparently the lure of headlines in the nation's anti-labor press looks too inviting to Arkansas' labor-baiting Senator McClellan.

Of course, a drive for even stricter anti-labor laws has been expected. But this new investigation will not serve that end—no new labor bill will be enacted in the brief Congressional session prior to the elections.

The conclusion, therefore, is inescapable: the timing of this "investigation" must reflect concern by those enemies of labor whose records will be brought to the attention of laboring men and women by this and other unions this fall.

"If we keep on dirtying up the Teamsters—and through them, of course, the rest of the labor movement—we can offset the campaign literature which would put our sorry record before the American people"—this seems to be the scheme of the labor-haters.

It is a tragic abuse of the investigative powers of Congress.

According to the report, this newly-constituted McClellan Committee will now turn its attention to the Monitor mess as its excuse for continuing its anti-Teamster crusade.

While we object strenuously to a continuing persecution at the hands of government, we have no objections whatever to a fair-minded inquiry into the whole Monitor situation. As a matter of fact, we have urged for months that unbiased Senators or Representatives undertake such an inquiry.

But at the hands of the McClellan Committee—denounced even by the AFL-CIO for "bias and prejudice"—we may reasonably expect no effort at objectivity.

We would welcome an inquiry, for example, into the nefarious role played by Godfrey Schmidt in this whole affair. This employers' attorney, well-known for his anti-labor record and found by the U. S. Court of

Appeals to be in a conflict-of-interest situation during his tenure as a Monitor, instigated the lawsuit which led to the Monitorship. Although he has denied it, reports persist that Schmidt was well-backed financially by big corporate interests in this effort to seize control of the Teamsters Union. The true role played by this hypocrite will, we expect, be brought to light some day. An impartial inquiry could help.

We would also welcome an inquiry into the cooperation between Schmidt, ex-Monitor Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue, the McClellan Committee itself, certain AFL-CIO officials, and anti-Teamster politicians in an effort to wrest control of this International Union away from its duly-elected officers. For obvious reasons, we could expect no such impartial investigation by this same committee.

Another profitable area of inquiry would be the reasons behind the long delay by certain Monitors in granting the members of this International Union a new convention, election of officers, and return to autonomy.

All matters in controversy between the union and the Monitors were heard before the U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C. Does the McClellan Committee intimate that these questions were not in good hands?

One thing is for sure: the membership of the Teamsters Union can expect no fairness in this forthcoming "investigation." Strong and militant trade unionists that they are, Teamster members all over America have learned during the past three years that their union has had to pay a steep price for being the nation's largest and most effective labor union.

We also believe that the American people as a whole will find repugnant the notion that unlimited investigative powers in the hands of a few unscrupulous Senators or Congressmen can be used to pursue their personal vendettas, or to further their personal political ambitions.

This union has pledged itself repeatedly to continue to conduct its affairs in fullest accord with the law of the land and the ethical practices code of the American labor movement.

We deserve a time of freedom to demonstrate good faith in this matter. Continued persecution of this type is in shameful violation of civil liberties, due process, and human dignity. It is a sad role to be played by members of a national legislative body that speaks its promise of freedom and dignity to the peoples of the world.

Milestones in Monitorship

- OCTOBER, 1957 James R. Hoffa elected President at 17th Convention.
- OCTOBER, 1957 Godfrey Schmidt, representing 13 members, filed suit challenging results of convention and asking new convention.
- JANUARY, 1958 Trial on suit before Judge Letts ended before presentation of union case, with consent decree establishing Board of Monitors. One year period envisioned in decree.
- JUNE, 1958 First impartial chairman, Judge Cayton, resigned. Martin F. O'Donoghue succeeded him.
- AUGUST, 1958 Interim Report of Cayton Board praised "enlightened cooperation" of union.
- SEPTEMBER, 1958 Union Executive Board ordered new convention at completion of one year's Monitorship, under terms of decree.
- NOVEMBER, 1958 Hearing before Letts on Monitor suit to bar convention.
- APRIL, 1959 Union went to Appeals Court after Letts modified consent decree, delaying convention. Judge Letts also ruled Monitor orders were mandatory.
- JUNE, 1959 Court of Appeals upheld convention delay but reversed Judge Letts on question of mandatory orders, saying Monitorship was advisory.
- JUNE, 1959 Court of Appeals also found Godfrey Schmidt, as an employers' attorney, was in conflict-of-interest situation. Schmidt resigned as monitor.
- NOVEMBER, 1959 U. S. Supreme Court refused to hear union's appeal on convention question.
- MARCH, 1960 Union filed suit seeking O'Donoghue's ouster as chairman.
- APRIL, 1960 Judge Letts disqualified himself from hearing Monitor ouster suit against President Hoffa, after Hoffa charged him with bias and prejudice.
- JUNE, 1960 Court of Appeals agreed to hear controversy.
- JULY, 1960 O'Donoghue resigned as Monitor Chairman.
- JULY, 1960 Court of Appeals ruled courts could not oust union officers, urged early convention.

Monitors Cannot Oust Officers

Appeals Court

THE United States Court of Appeals in late July dealt the death blow to former Monitor Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue's scheme to oust General President James R. Hoffa from union office.

In a historic ruling on the Teamster-Monitor controversy, the Appeals Court ruled that the U. S. District Court has no power under the consent decree to oust any union officers. It said further that the labor bill of 1959 reposed in the union membership the right to select officers of their choice.

The Monitor Chairman, who resigned in mid-July (see page 6), had sought to have the District Court oust Hoffa from office on grounds he had violated the consent decree by depositing union money interest-free in an Orlando, Fla., bank (see May *Teamster*.)

The Appeals Court, in a unanimous decision, also paved the way for an early convention by holding that compliance with all provisions of the consent decree was not necessary before a new convention is held.

This met a complaint by the union that the Monitors had been guilty of delaying tactics in completing their business under the consent decree in the hopes of stalling a new convention.

The Appeals Court pointed out that, because the convention would be held under the supervision of the District Court and under the provisions of the new labor act, there was reasonable assurance that such an election of International officers would be in accord with membership rights under the union constitution.

The United Press International called the court decision a "major legal victory" for the union.

By its action, the Appeals Court gave ample

Paves Way for Convention

proof of the validity of Teamster legal efforts to prevent O'Donoghue from abusing the authority granted to him under the consent decree.

O'Donoghue had regularly complained that his work was being hampered by the union's "delaying tactics" in the courts. The legitimacy of the union's court actions has been proven by the fact that O'Donoghue has been reversed by the Appeals Court in every instance where he attempted to go beyond the powers given to him under the consent decree.

While the Appeals Court did not rule out the possibility that the District Court could proceed with its hearing on charges that Hoffa may have violated the consent decree, IBT attorneys said that the fact it could not result in his removal from office makes it of secondary importance. Hoffa has consistently denied any wrongdoing and supported his position in a brief filed in U. S. District Court last April.

The union has charged that the "ouster move" was just another in a long series of efforts by the McClellan Committee, the Justice Department, and employer groups to discredit and weaken the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. All such efforts have failed.

In its ruling, the Court of Appeals noted that in an earlier decision, "we approved investigations of alleged violation of fiduciary standards by certain union officials, but the investigations there approved were to be under the constitution of the union. The Interim Report (through which the Monitors sought ouster proceedings), on the other hand, appears to contemplate the possibility of disciplinary action by the District Court itself. Such action must be based on provisions in the consent decree. The objectives of the consent decree are not to be accomplished at large but by carrying out its agreed provisions. These . . . include the establishment

of proper fiduciary standards on the part of officers, but do not in terms include power in the District Court to select or remove officers."

Referring to its decision of June 10, 1959, in which the Appeals Court pointed out "the desirability of early transition from court supervision to normal organizational management," the latest ruling, dated July 21, 1960, states that "another year has passed and it now appears (this goal) is not being realized, and the costs of the administration of the consent decree . . . is an extremely heavy burden.

"Chairman O'Donoghue and Monitor Smith . . . state that authorization of a new convention is dependent upon proof by defendants of compliance in all substantial respects with their own unfulfilled obligations under the consent decree and the judgment of this court. . . .

"It is not clear to us that a new convention must await compliance with all defendants' obligations under the consent decree and of our judgment; that is, that all those obligations necessarily relate to the ability of the membership to elect their officers with reasonable assurance such election would accord with their rights under the Teamsters' constitution."

The Appeals Court indicated it would retain jurisdiction over the question of how soon a new convention might be held. It stated:

"In view of the unusual nature of this case and the protracted and controversial character it has assumed, it might become appropriate for this court, in aid of determining whether extraordinary remedies should be adopted by us, to devise means to reach a decision, perhaps with the aid of a master, as to whether or not the time has come when the large number of individuals who hold membership in the Teamsters are entitled to a convention and election of their officers."

O'Donoghue Quits as Monitor Chairman Union Denounces Parting Statement



O'Donoghue (left) with Monitor Attorney Herbert J. Miller, Jr.

MARTIN F. O'Donoghue, whose two years as chairman of the Board of Monitors were marked by rancor and inaction, resigned his post last month. His resignation was accepted by District Judge F. Dickinson Letts.

O'Donoghue's absence from the Board forced it again into a period of inactivity after a series of meetings had been held between the union and the Monitors to clear up a long-standing backlog of cases which had accumulated in Monitor files since O'Donoghue took the office in 1958. No successor had been named as this issue went to press.

In typical O'Donoghue fashion, his letter of resignation attempted to absolve himself from blame for the frustrating failure of the Board of Monitors to achieve the basic tasks assigned the Board by the consent decree of Jan. 31, 1958.

The union issued a statement declaring that O'Donoghue's letter of resignation "contained the same gross misrepresentations of the truth that we have become used to over the past two years."

The statement accused O'Donoghue of "falsely laying the blame for pro-longing the Monitorship at the door

of the union. This has been his consistent line, but the facts are that O'Donoghue wilfully stalled the completion of Monitorial tasks in the vain hope of achieving success in his personal vendetta against President James R. Hoffa."

The union said that O'Donoghue's complaint that the union had engaged in litigation to stall the work of the Monitorship "completely overlooks the fact that in every substantial area, the Court of Appeals has upheld the union's contention that O'Donoghue exceeded his authority and made demands upon the union that were unreasonable and uncalled for. That he indulges in 'sour grapes' is in keeping with the cry-baby approach he has used in his usual demagogic appeal for public sympathy."

The union said that it has made every conceivable effort to expedite the work of the Monitorship and to hasten the calling of a new convention. O'Donoghue has consistently refused to meet with or counsel with this Board, as he was required to do under the Consent Decree and the directions of the Court of Appeals. He has steadfastly refused to take action in the areas of preparing model local union by-laws, restoring trustee locals to autonomy, recommending

constitutional changes, or clearing up the backlog of member complaints. These were the major areas assigned to the Monitorship more than two and one-half years ago and contemplated by the courts as requiring one year for completion. The facts are that O'Donoghue has drawn fees from the International Union averaging more than \$50,000 per year and has as yet not completed any of the above tasks.

"In the one major area where agreement has finally been reached, namely, the adoption of financial procedures, the Monitors finally gave approval last month to certain revisions recommended by the union which were in no way related to O'Donoghue's original and steadfast position that the union must compile and maintain duplicate membership-good standing records in the International office. While he made a great flourish in the press over this point for a period of many months, the fact is that the proposal approved by Price Waterhouse and the Monitors last month could have been put into effect nearly two years ago.

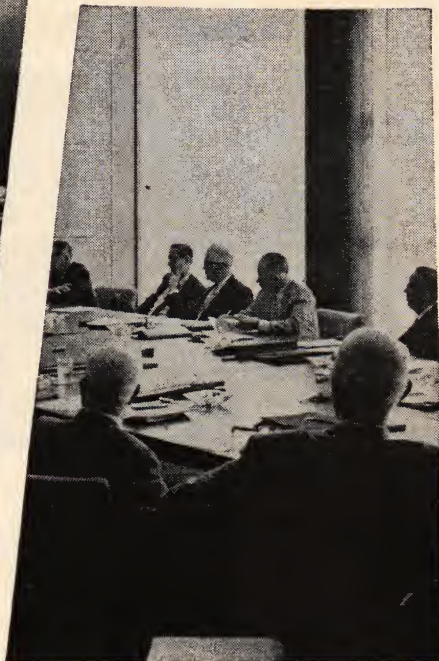
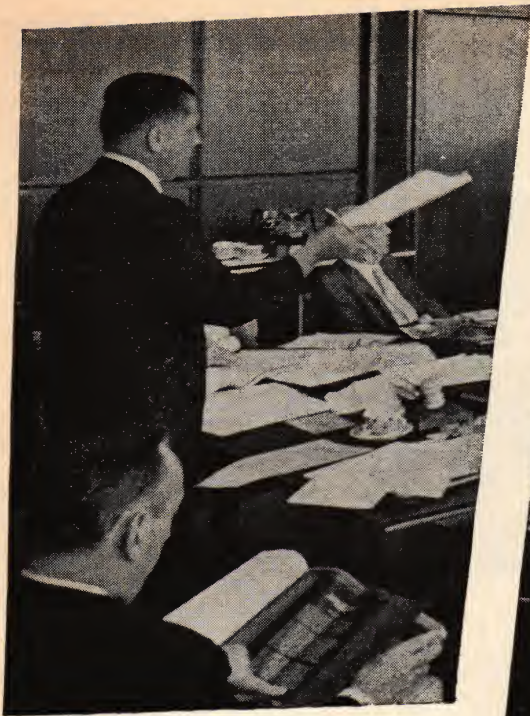
"For O'Donoghue to charge negligence and stalling tactics to the union, when his own record of performance has been characterized by personal animosity, public charges and complaints, and private dawdling and inaction, is malicious and unwarranted," the statement said.

Butchers Rap Monitorship

The Meat Cutters International Union last month adopted a resolution condemning the court-appointed Teamster Monitorship, during its 20th general convention in Atlantic City, N.J.

The resolution, proposed by the Ohio State branch of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, declared that the monitorship "confronts the labor movement with precedents that, if unchecked, will develop hostile government control over the trade union movement as an expanding feature on the American scene."

The resolution condemned "in principle the monitorship system as it has been imposed on the Teamsters International Union."



Monitors Bufalino, Smith, O'Donoghue (from left, facing camera) in rare meeting with Executive Board.

In Meeting with Executive Board

Some Monitor Roadblocks Cleared

LIMITED progress in clearing away Monitor roadblocks on the path to a new IBT convention was reported to the General Executive Board meeting here at the end of June.

Apparently taking their cue from recent Court of Appeals decisions which sharply curbed attempts by Monitor Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue to run a one-man show, the three-man Monitor Board met with the GEB and announced:

(1) Approval of a union proposal to make certain modifications in IBT accounting procedures. A Price-Waterhouse report approved the union proposal "without qualification." (See page 11).

(2) Agreement to meet regularly with representatives of the Executive Board to clear up the backlog of cases that has stacked up in the Monitor offices.

(3) Proposal of a new method of supervising the return of trusteeship locals to self-government. The Monitors agreed to study the plan further and make a concrete proposal.

General President James R. Hoffa

sharply reminded the Monitors that 13 other points remain to be cleared up. He attempted to bring these matters up for discussion between the Executive Board and the Monitors but was met with adamant refusal by O'Donoghue to discuss other than the points above.

Hoffa urged the disposition without delay of such points as proposed local union by-laws and proposed changes to the International constitution, matters which were covered in the Con-

sent Decree which established the Monitorship.

The union has repeatedly charged the Monitors with "foot-dragging" on such issues in an effort to delay a convention. President Hoffa told the Executive Board that the union's officers have tried for more than two years without success to get Monitor action on these issues. He said that if the Monitors would quit stalling, all pending matters could be cleared up within a short time.

DRIVE By-Laws Approved by Board

DRIVE, the Teamsters non-partisan national political arm, received formal approval last month from the union's General Executive Board when the organization's constitution and by-laws were unanimously adopted.

Standing for Democratic-Republican-Independent Voter Education, DRIVE will be a separate voluntary organization limited to legislative,

educational, and political activity under the general supervision of a national committee composed of members of the General Executive Board.

The objectives of DRIVE will be:

(1) To secure the passage of laws favorable to organized labor and the defeat or amendment of laws which are unfavorable.

(2) To provide educational ma-

terials for both organized and unorganized workers and the general public concerning such laws or proposals, and to disseminate information concerning the qualifications of candidates for public office.

(3) To bring about by lawful means the nomination and election of candidates who will protect and promote the interests and welfare of workers and the public generally.

Membership in DRIVE will be strictly on a voluntary basis and no membership contribution will be accepted except with the understanding that such contribution will be used for political purposes.

Recording and reporting of all contributions and expenditures for DRIVE shall be made at regular intervals.

DRIVE will maintain its funds in two separate accounts—an Education and Legislative Fund, and a Political Fund.

This will be in conformity with Federal law, which provides that any contributions to candidates for Federal office can only come from contributions of individual persons. This would leave the educational and legislative aspects of DRIVE's operations open for contributions by labor organizations or any other body or group wishing to make such contributions.

DRIVE's day-to-day operations will be directed by an Administrative Committee consisting of General President James R. Hoffa; Executive Vice President Harold J. Gibbons; and Sidney Zagri, director of the IBT's department of legislation and political education. Zagri will serve as Executive Director of DRIVE.

Full-time political directors for DRIVE activities are now functioning in ten joint councils and more are expected to be appointed shortly.

The IBT's new political arm has also promoted registration rallies in 13 cities in its several months of operation.

In a summary for the General Executive Board, Zagri reported that registration and get-out-the-vote committees are in operations in 17 Congressional districts, and that labor coordination committees are being established to assure maximum participation of all labor in such areas.

Zagri also reported the inauguration of a semi-monthly bulletin called "DRIVE Reporter" for distribution to Teamster officers, business agents, and rank-and-file leaders of DRIVE.

Bufalino Requests Schmidt's Ouster From Monitor Mess



Monitor Bufalino

Teamster Monitor William Bufalino last month filed a motion in Federal court to prevent any further participation by Godfrey Schmidt in the monitor mess that has harassed Teamster officials for over two years.

"Schmidt is a peddler of hate," said Bufalino. "He (has) attacked at least five lawyers, but the inexcusable tirade was the attack on the integrity of the U. S. Court of Appeals, wherein he has cast aspersions against the dignity of the honorable Court."

Bufalino's take off against Schmidt was the result of charges filed by Schmidt accusing Bufalino and Jacob Kossman, a Teamster attorney, of "improperly" attempting to settle the monitor mess that cost approximately \$2,000,000 of the dues of rank and file Teamster members.

Schmidt in a motion filed with Federal Judge Dickinson Letts had asked

that Bufalino be removed from the Board of Monitors.

Bufalino in reply to Schmidt issued the following statement. "The charge that Mr. Kossman and I approached him for any type of a settlement is a malicious fabrication. While he was under oath and under subpoena (in April) Godfrey Schmidt gave the following answers to the following questions:

Mr. Kossman: "Now, you're talking about trials and litigation, and whatnot. Didn't you have a meeting with Bennett Williams, and that there was an attempt to settle the whole case recently?"

Mr. Schmidt: "I am not discussing any matter that concerns my privilege as an attorney."

Mr. Kossman: "Well, I've asked you before, and I'll leave it up to you. Didn't you ask Mr. Williams that you make it as a condition of the settlement that you should receive several hundred thousand dollars?"

Mr. Schmidt: "Same answer."

Mr. Kossman: "Let's put it this way. Didn't you say, as a condition of the settlement, you would want Mr. Hoffa to resign?"

Mr. Schmidt: "Same answer."

Bufalino added, "It is peculiar that Mr. Schmidt waited over three months from the date that he claims an improper approach was made. If any such approach was made, he certainly should have reported it to the Court immediately. The truth of the matter is that this entire thing is a figment of his wild imagination."

McClellan Back in Business

The anti-labor McClellan Rackets Committee will begin an investigation this month of the Plumbers Union, AFL-CIO, for alleged corruption, and financial and election irregularities.

Simultaneously, Senator John McClellan announced that his committee would investigate the Federal court-appointed monitor mess that has harassed Teamster officials for nearly three years. The monitorship has cost over \$2,000,000 of the dues of rank and file Teamster members.

Ironically, AFL-CIO President George Meany is the former president of the Plumbers Union, and Martin O'Donoghue, who has directed the

Teamster Monitor mess, is general counsel for the Plumbers Union. Peter Schoemann is the current president of the Plumbers Union.

McClellan sleuths Jerome Adlerman and Laverne Duffy have been investigating Plumbers Local 706, which operates in Arkansas and Oklahoma, for several weeks.

Targets of the McClellan sleuths are two brothers, Earl and Ermon Griffin. Allegedly they conspired to transfer members of the Plumbers Union from one Local to another to control the outcome of elections. There are also hints by the publicity-minded McClellan of other charges to be made.

LEADING JOINT COUNCILS IN MEMBERSHIP GROWTH

FIRST QUARTER, 1960



UP 3,000
JOINT COUNCIL 42,
LOS ANGELES

UP 4,000
JOINT COUNCIL 25,
CHICAGO

UP 2,000
JOINT COUNCIL 43,
DETROIT

UP 9,000
JOINT COUNCIL 73,
NEW JERSEY

UP 9,000

UP 7,000

JOINT COUNCIL 16,
NEW YORK CITY

UP 17,000

UP 23,000

UP 4,000

SOUTHERN
CONFERENCE

UP 5,000

WESTERN
CONFERENCE

CENTRAL
CONFERENCE

EASTERN
CONFERENCE

MEMBERSHIP BY CONFERENCE

English Reports on Progress

Membership Gains Cited

GENERAL Secretary-Treasurer John F. English painted a glowing picture of membership and financial growth at the recent General Executive Board meeting in Washington.

English told the board that the union's net worth at March 31, 1960, was \$120,000 more than the previous year "despite all our bills."

He said that "all the credit for the gain goes to our investments." While per capita income for the quarter ending March 31 was \$75,000 higher than the previous year, he said that increased legal and Monitor fees could have put the International Union \$273,000 in the red for the year had it not been for investment income.

Greatest increase in expenditures over last year, the General Secretary-Treasurer said, was for legal fees and

expenses of \$230,000 for the year, compared with \$104,000 the previous year. "Even that was higher than what we would have spent in two whole years before the courts got started on us," English declared.

The next biggest increase was in monitor fees and expenses which, he said, went up 50 per cent. Strike benefit payments were down by \$100,000, he said.

English told the Board that income from investments "is staying around \$300,000 per quarter."

In terms of membership gains, English said that for the quarter ending March 31, the union showed a gain of 49,000 members over the same quarter of the previous year, broken down by area conferences as follows: Eastern, 23,000; Central, 17,000; Western, 5,000; and Southern, 4,000.

Biggest Joint Council increase was

in New Jersey Joint Council 73, with 9,000 more members, followed by New York Joint Council 16, 7,000; Chicago Joint Council 25, 4,000; Los Angeles Joint Council 42, 3,000; and Detroit Joint Council 43, 2,000.

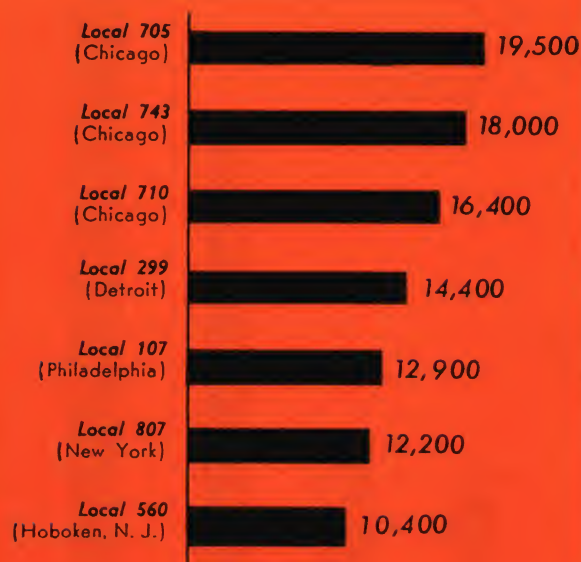
New York led the councils in membership with an average membership for the year of 153,000. Chicago was second with 138,000 and Los Angeles third with 109,000.

He reported that the three largest locals in the International are located in Chicago: Local 705 with 19,500 members; Local 743 with 18,000; and Local 710 with 16,400. In fourth place is Local 299, Detroit, with 14,400, followed by Local 107, Philadelphia, 12,900; Local 807, New York, 12,200; and Local 560, Hoboken, N. J., with 10,400.

Initiations of new members reached a total of 296,000 for the year end-

7 LOCALS

OVER 10,000 MEMBERS



INITIATIONS

TOTAL 296,000

LEADING JOINT COUNCILS



LEADING LOCALS



ing March 31. Leading Joint Councils in terms of initiations were Chicago Joint Council 25, with 8,200 initiations; New York Joint Council 16, with 5,700; and Los Angeles Joint Council 42, with 4,900. By states, the leaders were Illinois with 8,600; California with 7,900; and New York with 7,000.

He said the three locals initiating the greatest number for the year were

Local 743, Chicago, with 3,600; Local 210, New York City, with 900; and Local 873, Newark, with 875.

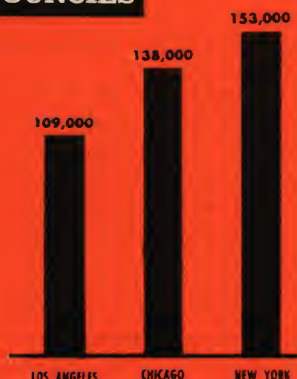
English also told the Board that he has hired a New York firm to compile a manual of local union operation, including a revision in the present cash book. Representatives of the firm are now visiting local unions throughout the country to study the present methods and come up with ideas for revisions.

in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans, Dallas, and St. Louis, with other trips scheduled in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Louisville, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle.

"Union officers are having a tough time with the LM-2 forms and other reports now required by the new labor bill and revising the cash book setup will be helpful to them," he said.

LARGEST JOINT COUNCILS

AVERAGE YEARLY MEMBERSHIP



Fred Verschueren, Sr., Veteran Teamster Auditor, Dead at 67

Fred Verschueren, Sr., of Seattle, International Auditor since 1946, died in early June at the age of 67.

Assigned to the 13 western states at the time of his death, Verschueren was well-known to local unions west of the Rocky Mountains and throughout the country.

He originally joined the Teamsters movement in March, 1937, as bookkeeper and auditor for several locals affiliated with Joint Council 28 in Seattle. He came to the

Teamsters from Seattle Elks Lodge No. 92.

Survivors include his wife, Edna; a son, Fred, Jr.; a daughter, Mrs. Jack Stafford; 13 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Verschueren, who had been ill for almost two years, was known to his friends and acquaintances as a man of great integrity. He was described as a man of few words, deep personal convictions and a true sense of loyalty.

Under Consent Decree

Union Accounting Modified

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has modified its accounting and financial procedures for per capita tax payments and membership good-standing records from its 900 local unions, General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English has announced.

He said the new system will go into effect immediately, following approval last month by the Board of Monitors upon recommendation by the auditing firm of Price Waterhouse & Co.

The accounting and financial procedures, contained in a union proposal and approved by the Monitors, "represent only minor modifications and constitute a vindication of procedures in effect in this union since 1947," English said.

He declared that "two years ago, the Monitors said we would have to install an entirely new system at International headquarters, and establish a procedure whereby membership good-standing records would be kept by the International. Installation of such a system would have cost \$1,500,000 and would have been a complete duplication of records kept at the local union level.

"Further study showed that such a step was unnecessary. Our system ranks with the best in the country."

Monitor approval of the modified system at the union's recent General Executive Board meeting concluded an important piece of business. Under the Consent Decree which established

the Monitorship, it was provided that "the General Executive Board, in consultation with the Board of Monitors, shall review and where needed establish accounting and financial methods, procedures and controls affecting all funds and properties. . . ."

English said a letter from Price Waterhouse & Co. stated that "it gives us satisfaction to be able to say to

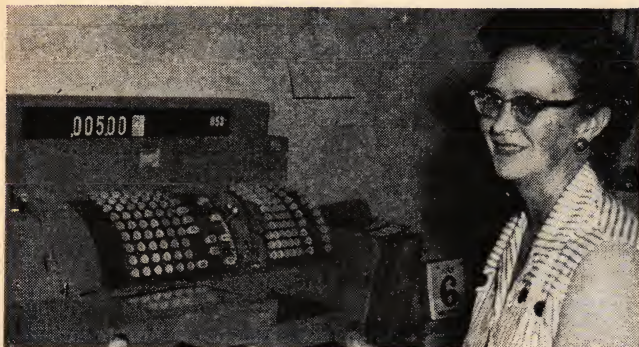
the Board of Monitors that the International Union has done a fine piece of work in designing the new system."

Principal innovation in the system under the revised procedures calls for the use of a revised form for reporting by local unions, with entries made by already installed and operating safeguards against erroneous entries.

These electronic accounting ma-



Business Agent Phil Gallagher described the first of each month in the days of the old Teamster books as a time of chaos when all agents were present to take care of the seemingly endless flow of members paying their dues in San Francisco Local 85. Today one man is able to take care of dues collection. Occasionally another assists when the traffic is real heavy but the majority of the time one is sufficient.



Oakland Local 853 services warehouse members in the East Bay area the efficient way when Marg Kell, office girl of the Local, accepts their dues and keeps constant account of their standings. The Local was one of the first to adopt the system. Efficiency and the accuracy of the registering machine has more than paid for itself.



Della Cryderman, recording secretary and in charge of the office of Freight Checkers, Clerical Employees and Helpers Local 856, has worked in the office of the Local since 1946. She began with the ledger system in 1946, graduated to the Cardex system in 1948 and now operates the present system. Operation saves considerable time and expense.

chines, English said, contain a sealed-in non-resettable numbering device to record every transaction. By this means, he said, accuracy is assured in the recording of the payment of dues by the membership and, as a by-product, membership status can be determined at any time.

Every transaction can be accurately traced in the event of any question regarding the accuracy of per capita tax payments or eligibility of any member to hold office or be a delegate to the International convention.

English said that the International has promoted the use of these electronic machines since 1953. He said a total of 477 local unions, out of 900, are now using these electronic machines, representing 75 per cent of the union's membership. Some 1,258,000 members out of a total of 1,678,000 are included in these 477 local unions.

English said that, "projected against the local union representation at the 1957 convention, this would have meant that 1,395 delegates in attendance, out of a total of 1,840 were from local unions now using machine accounting for dues control." The re-

maining locals, he said, are very small locals and would have on the average but one delegate.

These smaller locals, he said, use the old "manual," or day-book accounting system traditional in the labor movement. But, he said, the International Union is promoting the use of a smaller electronic machine by these locals and the number of locals still resorting to manual postings is growing smaller each month.

Even in these cases, he said, Price Waterhouse has approved the International's method of auditing such reports as are to be submitted.

English said the electronic accounting machines post all transactions on a journal tape which becomes a permanent record in the local union, including an unbroken sequence of transaction numbers. The registers are factory-installed and sealed, tamperproof, non-resettable, operative only with corresponding printing on some media, and skip-proof.

"I defy anyone to show me an International Union that has a better system," English declared.

Youths Swell Jobless Ranks

A record number of youngsters entered the labor force as school ended in June, causing sharp increases in employment and unemployment, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell announced.

The increasing number of teenagers in the population and the fact that the June survey week this year fell at the latest possible time in the month (June 12-18), after most students were already out of school and available for work, combined to bring about a record 2.3 million increase in the civilian labor force. Of this increase, 2.2 million were boys and girls 14 to 19 years of age.

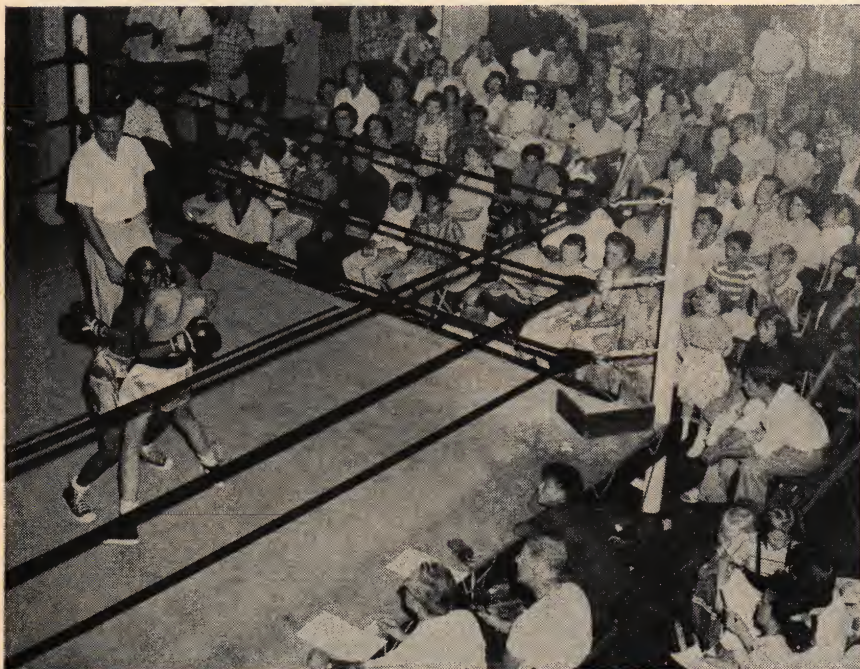
As the labor force increased more than seasonally, so did unemployment, which rose by almost 1 million over the month to 4.4 million. However, 800,000 of this increase occurred among teenagers and another 100,000 among those aged 20 to 24, almost all entering the labor force from school. As a result, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 4.9 percent to 5.5 percent between May and June.

During the same period, State insured unemployment, which does not include new jobseekers, fell seasonally by 130,000 to 1.6 million in mid-June.

Since the majority of young people entering the labor force found jobs, total employment rose sharply by 1.4 million to a new alltime record of 68.6 million. This was a million more than a year ago (excluding Alaska and Hawaii, which were not included in last year's figures). One million of the June increase was in agricultural employment—a substantially larger than usual increase. Agriculture, however, was still below its year-ago level. Nonagricultural employment—including the self-employed, domestics, and unpaid family workers—rose seasonally by nearly 400,000 to 61.7 million—also a new alltime record—with most of the increase occurring in outdoor and other seasonally expanding activities.

Virtually all of the increase in unemployment over the month was among those seeking work less than 5 weeks. This total was boosted by 1 million to 2.7 million in June with the addition of large numbers of teenagers and other new entrants to the labor market. The short-term unemployed in June made up 60 percent of the jobless total.

JC 42 Sponsors Golden Gloves



Teamsters Joint Council 42 in Los Angeles will again sponsor the Junior Golden Gloves Tournament there during August. The Joint Council and Produce Drivers Local 630 have made the tournament an annual event, with preliminary bouts taking place in Local 630's gymnasium. Both novice and open classifications are made and the young boxers—they must be under 18—go into training for the bouts under the guidance of Local 630's own trainer, Louie Jauregui, assisted by the Southern California Coaches and Managers organization. Shown above is a scene from one of last year's bouts.

WHO'S ZOO IN POLITICS

This being an election year, we'll naturally be seeing a lot of political candidates—all types of them. Some will smile; some will snarl. All will promise; all will pledge. The "ins" will point with pride; the "outs" will view with alarm.

All in all, what we'll see between now and November 8 will be a little bit like

a trip to the zoo.

Some of the "types" of candidates sure to turn up, and the furred and feathered friends they're likely to remind us of are shown on this page.

One thing we should point out: Candidates won't bite. But, almost as bad, they are notorious for kissing.



The something-for-everybody candidate. He's the modern-day practitioner of McKinley's "full dinner pail." You can try to out-promise this fellow, but he won't take it lying down.



The juggler. A most common type of candidate. A true artist with figures, he can paint rosy pictures or gloomy montages at the drop of a statistic, depending on what audience wants.



The pork-barreler. A devotee of the "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" philosophy. He shuns fancy oratory, prefers offside grunts which seal deals with other pork-barrelers.



The smug "practical politician." He likely "voted for Kennedy on the first ballot." Controls a lot of patronage, would be happy to give job to destitute mother—if she can deliver votes.



This bird's dangerous. The ruthless type, he prefers to destroy. The live-and-let-live theory is sissy stuff to him. His family are all millionaires, and he's in politics "just for kicks."



The calculating type. To this chap, politics is business. He reads Gallup polls, feels voters' pulse, mends political fences regularly, then goes to Washington and does little other than grin.



The sly type sees no evil, hears no evil and hopes no evil will show in his record. Probably voted for the 1959 labor bill and is wondering how he's going to explain it.



You'll see a lot of the "view with alarm" candidates. They're worried and they're fighting mad. What they're worried about is not being in office, and what they're fighting for is a chance at the public trough.

POLICE BRUTALITY—1960

**Government Forces in Puerto Rico Join With Scabs
In Bloody Assault on Peaceful Teamster Pickets.
Result: One Teamster Dead, Many Injured.**



Violence flared on a Teamster picket line in Puerto Rico recently when Island police joined forces with the Seafarers International Union (SIU) in an attempt to crush a legitimate Teamster picket line at El Imparcial, a Puerto Rican newspaper.

The strike at the newspaper began May 26 in the editorial department of the publication. Editorial writers and other editorial staff belong to Local 901. The following day workers in the composing room refused to work for one-half hour, in protest to management actions and to show their sympathy for the striking editorial department. Two days after the strike began, composing room workers also joined the Teamsters and refused to cross the picket line.

Two weeks later management, at the suggestion of the Island government, called in the SIU to break the strike.

On June 9, over 400 SIU goons and squads of

police, went into action against unarmed Teamster pickets. Using clubs, knives, gun butts and lethal steel pipes, SIU scabs and brutal police action covered the ground with Teamster blood. One Teamster member was killed.

Despite hours of clubbing and beating, the Teamster picket line held.

Frank Chavez, Secretary of Local 901, called the bloody incident "a disgrace to the dignity of Puerto Rico."

"It is all too clear," Chavez said, "that the government here has ordered the police to take sides in our labor dispute and has employed SIU scabs to assist them. The government is determined to keep sub-standard wages, hours and conditions of employment for Puerto Rican workers—and the Teamsters' Union is just as determined to fight for decent wages and living conditions for its Island members."

Police leave in droves as Amador lies semi-conscious on pavement after unarmed Teamsters tried to defend their picket line against SIU scabs and police strikebreakers.



BELOW: Police with clubs swarm over Jaime Amador, president of Local 901, as he vainly tries to defend himself with hands. Behind him, with bludgeon poised above Teamster's head, is chief of detectives (white shirt).



Amador, one of most brutally beaten, gives vivid testimony of police brutality as he is escorted to waiting van.



Teamster organizer Humberto Trias, badly beaten by police, lies unconscious at foot of officer (third photo).



Trias, stunned and bleeding through broken nose, is helped (below) to hospital by his brother, Tinto.

'I Accuse'

Frank Chavez, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 901 in Puerto Rico, bluntly accused SIU of aiding employers and government against interests of workers. Translated from Spanish, this is the challenge Chavez threw down after incident shown on these pages:

I accuse the S.I.U. of being in the payroll of the employers.

I accuse the S.I.U. of being an instrument of the government to maintain low wages. The proof is that they increased the minimum of 95 cents to \$1.00 and it is there where they want to keep all drivers.

I accuse the S.I.U. of being a strikebreakers union who sell themselves to break the strikes of their own members.

I accuse the S.I.U. of being the greatest enemy that organized labor has in Puerto Rico.

I accuse the S.I.U. of being a toy of the politicians without scruples, including the Governor Luis Muñoz Marin.

All this I affirm on my responsibility and the S.I.U. has two roads to follow: the one of the Law and that of the hoodlums. On either one I will respond. They know where I live, they know where I work and where I am at. With my bare fists I will be waiting.

FRANK CHAVEZ

CONTINUED





SIU leader (arm band) and fellow goons give instructions to police commander Benigno Soto (see heavy club) at height of brutal attack.

POLICE BRUTALITY (continued)

Chavez, in an organizing leaflet for employees of Valencia-Baxt Trucking Co., compared Teamster and SIU wages and conditions on island (see right). Shortly after El Imparcial fight shown on these pages, Teamsters won N.L.R.B. election at Valencia-Baxt, 103 to 84, over S.I.U. Earlier S.I.U. win was set aside by N.L.R.B. after Teamsters charged irregularities.



Teamster pickets (against wall) are attacked in force by police. SIU goon (white shirt) is restrained. Only arrests were of Teamster pickets and sympathizers.



Surrounded by club-wielding cops, Amador defends the picket line. The picket line was not broken.

RIGHT: Blood-spattered picket is forcibly removed from picket area by a band of policemen.



S.I.U.

Simmons: They reduced the wages from \$1.00 to 87½ cents per hour behind the back of the workers.

Venezuela Printing Shop: \$1.30 per hour of minimum salary for expert linotypists and 85 cents to the rest of the printing personnel.

Continental Van & Storage: 90 cents per hour for drivers. 85 cents for helpers.

Rugcrafters, Inc.: No raise in a three year collective contract.

San Juan Sanitation Department Drivers: No raise! Current salary: 52½ cents per hour.

Industries Freight: 95 cents per hour for drivers.

TEAMSTERS

Simmons: We increased the drivers wages from \$1.00 to \$1.35 per hour and improved working conditions.

El Mundo: \$1.85 per hour for the expert linotypist. \$1.22 minimum for the printing personnel. We, the Teamsters got 55 cents more than the maximum gotten by S.I.U. linotypists.

Capital Transport: \$1.25 per hour for drivers. \$1.15 for helpers.

Rugcrafters, Inc.: \$1.60 per hour for the drivers and the workers in the store.

TMT: \$1.95 per hour for trailer workers. \$1.70 per hour for small truck drivers.

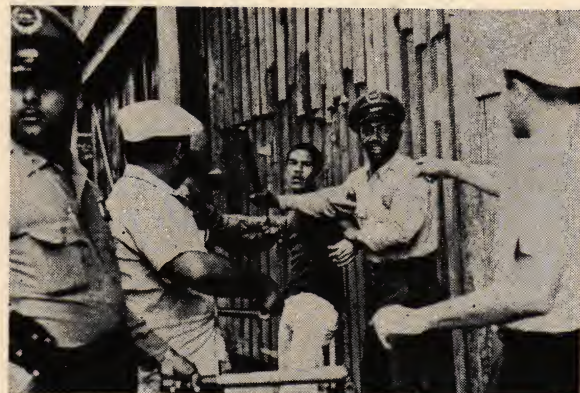
El Mundo: \$1.40 per hour for drivers.



Frank Chavez, dynamic leader of 901, was removed from picket line by police and tossed in jail



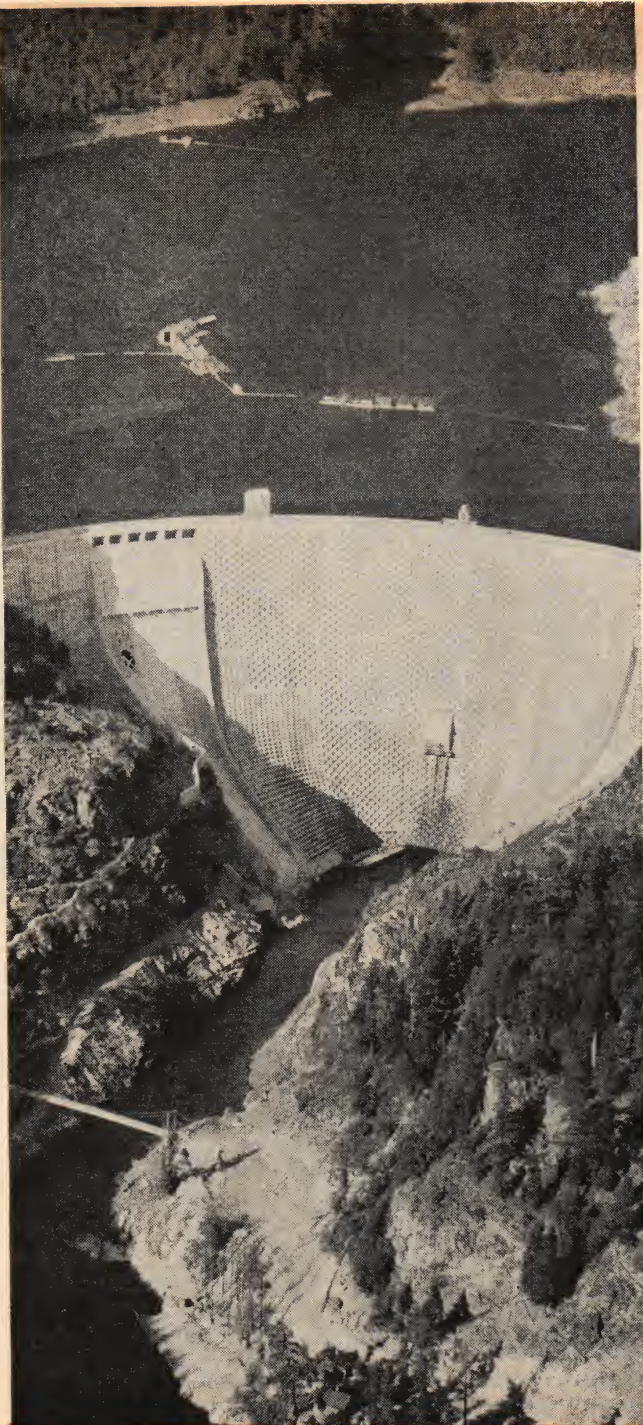
Teamster pickets at El Imparcial (above) were peaceably parading when brutal assault began.



Teamster picket is cornered against building by police as SIU goons (foreground) give instructions. Shortly after picture was taken, picket (center) was felled by police and SIU clubbing.



Cop swings at unarmed picket as others hug wall. Some 400 SIU goons and swarms of police made attack. It did not succeed in breaking strike.



Ross Dam, 540 feet high, is the key project in the publicly-owned power system of Seattle, Wash. Note the waffle-like face on the dam, which is designed to go up to 665 feet.

THE MYTHICAL "public power versus private power" battle you read and hear about daily, weekly, and monthly is a Madison Avenue-type slogan created by profit-minded power companies, and nurtured by fence-riding politicians and public utility commissioners.

In fact, there is no "public versus private power battle," unless you consider it in light of the fact that the non-profit, publicly-owned electric light and power systems must do battle or be wiped off the face of America by privately-owned, profit power companies.

Lest there be some misunderstanding, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is not opposed to private power companies making a profit. On the contrary, Teamster officials are among the nation's greatest boosters of the free enterprise, profit system. Without profits there would be no companies, and without companies there would be no jobs for Teamster members.

However, to compare the trucking and warehousing industry with the electric light and power industry is like trying to compare oranges with bananas.

For example, in a large city like New York there are several hundred trucking companies competing for the business of transporting products of manufacturers, transporting to and from wholesale and retail outlets, and delivering to the consumer.

On the other hand, every one of the several million people in New York City must purchase all of their electricity from Consolidated Edison Company, which has no competitors to deal with who might be able to sell electricity cheaper or provide better service than Consolidated Edison.

This is the inherent nature of the electric light and power industry across the nation. The companies have a monopoly in their market areas. It would not be in the public interest to establish a power company to compete with Consolidated Edison. That is why they are called public utilities, and subjected to public regulation.

In comparison to the fewer than 600 power companies there are over 2,000 publicly-owned, non-profit electric power systems in the United States, serving over 23,000,000 American citizens. They exist in 48 of the 50 states, plus Puerto Rico. They operate one of the largest systems in the world in Los Angeles, Calif., America's third largest city. They also operate in former President Harry Truman's hometown of Independence, Mo., and many more smaller communities.

The basic difference between the non-profit, publicly-owned systems and the privately-owned profit systems can be described in a single word—profit.

Whereas the publicly-owned systems' primary objectives

'Public vs. Private Power'

**So-called Conflict is Madison Avenue Myth Created
By Profit-Conscious Electrical Power Monopolies**

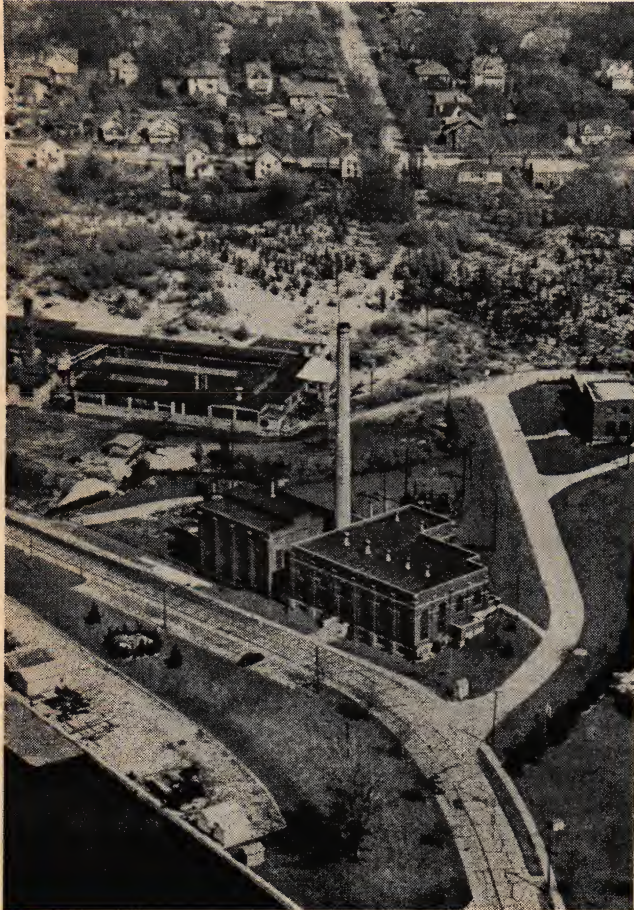
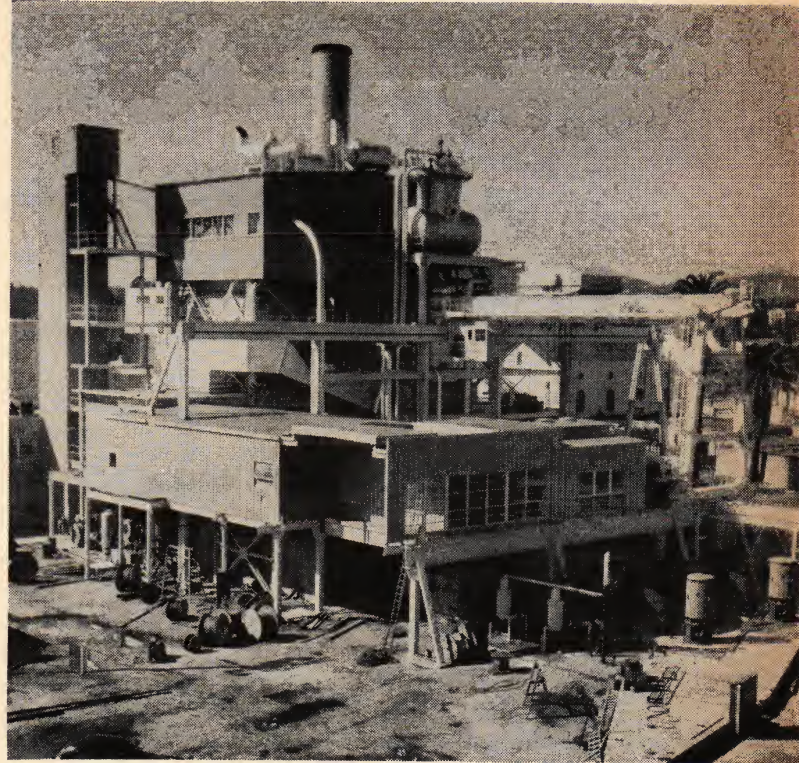
The Pasadena, Calif., publicly-owned power system competes favorably with the huge power system of the Southern California Edison Company.

are to provide good service, and cheap electricity in abundance to the community it serves, the privately owned systems are operated primarily to provide a profit for its stockholders, and secondarily to provide good service, and cheap electricity in abundance. This description tends to over-simplify because the privately-owned company would not long be in business, if it did not provide service and abundant, cheap electricity.

The point is this: the privately-owned companies are generally guarantee a 6 percent profit on their operations. They have a cost-plus industry operation. The publicly-owned systems are not guaranteed a net margin over operation costs, but they must maintain this margin or profit by managerial genius in order to retire long term debt, to produce consistently lower electric rates, and to provide a source of revenue to their community.

All of this explanation should be considered also in the light that the electric power industry is probably the most rapidly growing industry in America. The use of electricity by American citizens is doubling about every seven to ten years, and these needs are being met.

This fact, taken from the records of the Federal Power Commission, would seem to indicate that there is plenty of room in the electric power industry for both profit and non-profit power systems. This is the attitude of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and most other Americans, but unfortunately the privately-owned, profit power companies want the entire power industry for profit ex-



ploitation. Profiteering would be a much simpler matter, if the always present comparison of service, and electricity costs presented by the publicly-owned power systems were destroyed.

The battle to wipe out the publicly-owned power systems began in the earliest days of the industry. Publicly-owned electric systems, beginning with Thomas Edison's invention of the incandescent lamp in 1879, were in operation in over 3,000 American cities after World War I.

It took a number of years for the Wall Street operators to take notice that a lot of money could be made by electric light and power companies. Once the profit possibilities were noticed, they set out to take over as many of the publicly-owned systems as possible.

This was during the infamous days of Insull and Hopson, which the modern generation will have to ask their parents to explain. It is sufficient to say that the Insull-Hopson corrupt practices from Wall Street make one wonder how the utility magnates avoided nationalization or socialization of the entire electric power industry.

Publicly-owned systems began staging a comeback after the Great Depression, thanks to the courage and foresight of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

What FDR intended to do was to harness the vast, and at that time undeveloped, natural water resources of America. By building huge Federal dams on the major

Grand Haven, Mich., has one of the most efficiently operated public power systems in the nation. At left is a picture of its large diesel electric plant. A water filtration plant is in the right background.

rivers in the nation, FDR and some members of Congress like Speaker Sam Rayburn, Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, and the late Senator George Norris of Nebraska contended that these dams would provide protection against damaging floods, provide excellent fishing and swimming facilities for millions of people, provide for irrigation of millions of acres of land that was lying useless because of lack of water, and would provide low-cost electricity for new industries which in turn would provide jobs for working people.

Thus was the overwhelmingly successful Tennessee Valley Authority created, and later, the many other big Federal dams in the Pacific Northwest and elsewhere.

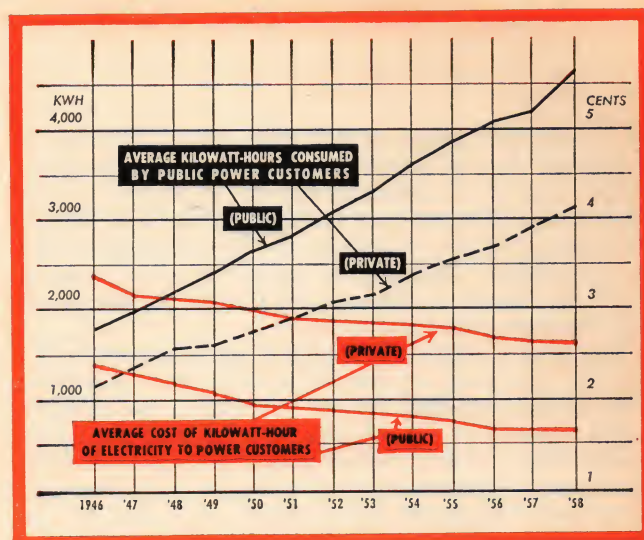
However, it was a relative of FDR who provided the other half of the impetus for the comeback of the publicly-owned power systems. At the turn of the century, former President Theodore Roosevelt successfully pushed through Congress a reclamation law.

In this law was a provision that simply stated said that any dam constructed with the taxpayers' money must naturally yield all possible benefits back to the people. Translated into the language of the power industry this is called the "preference clause."

The preference clause has been interpreted throughout the years to mean that power systems owned and operated by the people on a non-profit basis must have the first opportunity to purchase electric power generated at Federally-financed dams.

So with the program of natural resource development sponsored by Franklin Roosevelt, and the preference clause of Theodore Roosevelt, the status of the publicly-owned, non-profit power systems made a comeback on the American scene.

Naturally, this has been a great source of dismay to the privately-owned, profit power companies. During the Administrations of former Presidents Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, the privately-owned companies had won nearly a complete victory over public power.

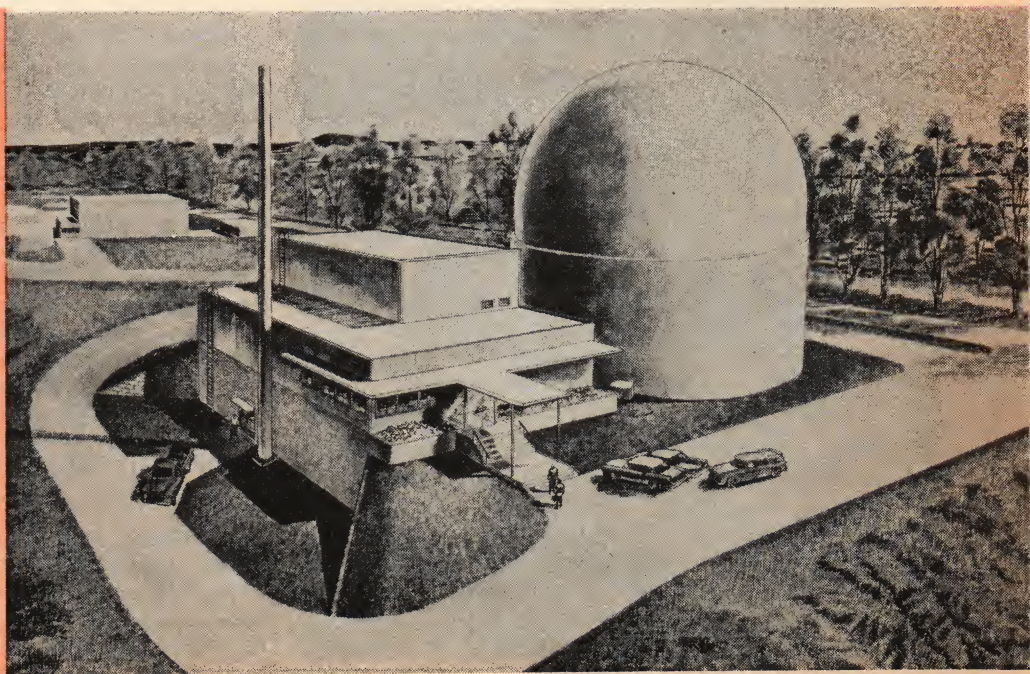


The privately owned companies will never again see the day when they will have the publicly-owned systems on their deathbed, despite the fact that they probably will never stop trying.

One of the reasons for this is that conservative-minded, and in many instances anti-labor minded citizens who are elected to manage the publicly-owned power systems owned have become much more intelligent. Many of the anti-labor element will in the next few years realize the wisdom of allowing their employees to join the Teamsters Unions or other elements of organized labor.

The greatest evidence of progress by the administrators of the publicly-owned power systems was the creation of a national trade organization—the American Public Power Association. It is a small organization by Washington standards, but under the leadership of General Manager Alex Radin and a small staff of experts, it probably pro-

The publicly-owned power system in Piqua, Ohio, represents the continuing progress of public power. Piqua is building an atomic power plant. At right is an artist's drawing of the plant.



duces more for a dollar than any other organization in the nation's capital.

Certainly one indication of APPA's prestige is the great respect that members of Congress have for the advice and counsel of APPA.

APPA is a genuine non-political organization. It makes itself invaluable to its members by honestly presenting the economic facts of the highly complex electric power industry to members of Congress. Congressmen and Senators are by no means stupid, but they just do not have the time to study and learn about the mythical battle between public power and private power.

The privately-owned power companies are well-staffed in Washington, not by just one organization, but several. They have a large staff of experts at the National Association of Electric Companies. They have the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and probably 100 individual lawyers who lobby Congress for special private power company interests.

On top of this, the Eisenhower Administration, with a few exceptions like Secretary of Interior Fred Seaton, is decidedly in favor of the privately-owned companies.

Nonetheless, publicly-owned power systems have held their own through seven and a half frustrating years. This confounds the private power people, who do not understand how the under-manned APPA staff can accomplish so much.

For example, APPA has prepared, in the opinion of many Congressmen, the most concise, comprehensive policy statement on what course Congress should take in developing a Federal atomic power program that exists. Each year, the Federal government gets a little closer to APPA's proposals. It should be noted that, in James Grahl, APPA has one of the leading atomic power experts in Washington, outside of the Atomic Energy Commission.

APPA also proposed a course of action for the Federal government in natural resource development in 1949. Not a word has been changed in this statement in 11 years, and even with the natural resource policies of the Eisenhower Administration, the government moves closer to the objectives of the APPA proposal each year.

One of the biggest obstacles that the publicly-owned power systems must face is the false, deceptive advertising campaign by the privately-owned companies.

Daily, weekly, and monthly, you can pick up a newspaper or magazine, and see the slick advertisements of the private power companies.

They would have you believe that unless you pay your monthly electricity bills to a privately-owned company you are a "creeping socialist," a subsidized citizen, and, at the very best, inferior to the person who does pay his electricity bill to the private power company.

The interesting thing about these dishonest advertisements is that their cost, and it runs into millions of dollars, is added to the electricity bill of the person who gets his electricity from the private power company.

APPA, with assistance from the non-profit rural electric cooperatives, who are also under constant attack by the privately-owned power companies, has exposed the falsity and deception of the power company ads, and the Internal Revenue has clamped down on the power companies. A Congressional investigating committee may well take a long look at the ads next year.

The private power companies' favorite charge is that public power does not pay taxes. However, APPA has been able to prove that the public power systems pay 10.5-cents of every revenue dollar for state and local taxes. The power companies admit that they pay only nine cents. Public power

is non-profit, and does not pay Federal income taxes on profits because there are none. Private power companies make a profit, and therefore must pay Federal income taxes on profits.

There is a continuing fight between private and public power about natural resource development. This involves construction of large Federal multi-purpose dams, which are the life blood of America and public power.

The public power people believe that you must comprehensively develop an entire river. To do less is to waste the God-given resources of our country. Comprehensive development means a dam large enough to provide flood control, irrigation, navigation, recreation, reclamation, and the production of power, which, incidentally, pays for the largest part of the cost of these projects.

The private power people, on the other hand, would only partially develop these resources by building smaller dams capable of producing only electricity. There are several instances where private power has built multi-purpose dams, but the instances are not many.

Teamster officials believe that comprehensive development of a river is the proper method wherever feasible. They have long held that a flourishing and expanding economy can be maintained only by an ever increasing supply of low-cost electricity.

The private power people have by and large the most lucrative of the profit producing areas in the electric power industry. It would seem that they would be content to live and let live. But it appears more and more that they cannot stand to have any competition that provides a yardstick to measure the job they are doing.

The strong public power plank in the platform of the Democratic National Convention indicates a great and expanding future for public power—another indication of APPA's prestige. It surely is not going to please the private power people, but they must realize that there is room for competition in the power industry.

There is no honesty to the thought that public power will ever desire to, or have the strength to, nationalize or socialize the electric power industry. As a matter of fact the private power people control over 75% of the total power producing facilities in the nation, and serve about the same percentage of electric consumers in the nation.

To add some emphasis to this view, the Federal Power Commission recently reported that privately-owned power companies' revenue from the sale of electricity for the first four months of 1960 increased 10.7% over the same period in 1959. At the same time net profits increased 10.8%, and dividends paid to stockholders increased 4.9%.

Harry Truman's hometown of Independence, Mo., has a publicly-owned power system. Truman, while President, was (and still is) an advocate of both public and private power systems.



GE Indicted After Kefauver Expose, Renews Old 'Socialism' Cry at TVA

The General Electric Company, one of America's giant corporations, has apparently renewed its attempts to discredit the Tennessee Valley Authority as a "socialistic project."

This was the reaction of TVA supporters following an all-out attack on TVA by movie star Ronald Reagan in a speech to a journalism society in Cleveland, Ohio, last month.

Reagan is the high-salaried program supervisor of GE's Sunday night television program. He was introduced to the journalists' meeting by Martin King, manager of advertising and public relations of GE's electric lamp division.

TVA supporters, who include the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, explain that it was TVA officials who complained of price-rigging by GE and other large electrical manufacturers in an attempt to monopolize the industry.

Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee

conducted an investigation of the charges of the TVA officials, which clearly revealed the truth of the charges.

The results of the Kefauver investigation prompted a Federal grand jury in Philadelphia to hand down 18 separate indictments against GE and other manufacturers, charging criminal conspiracy. The grand jury is still in the process of examining other charges, and more indictments are expected.

Meantime, the results of Kefauver's investigation have saved the consumers of electricity, not only in the seven state TVA area, but throughout the nation, untold millions of dollars in excessive charges for electricity.

TVA is a self-supporting, independent government corporation that wholesales electric power to profit power companies, non-profit municipal power distributors, and non-profit rural electric co-ops. It has returned

a 4% profit to the nation's taxpayers for every dollar of taxpayers' money invested in the project's power facilities.

TVA Chairman Herbert Vogel has cancelled a visit by himself and the two other TVA board members to one of GE's manufacturing plants. Vogel reportedly said, "There would be about as much sense in our board making this trip as there was for President Eisenhower to go to Paris." TVA is one of GE's best customers, holding over \$50-million in contracts with TVA.

Many Missing Jobless Benefits

A University of Michigan nationwide survey indicated last month that "ignorance, indifference and pride prevent many people from receiving unemployment benefits to which they are entitled."

The vast research center conducted by the University said that among those who received no unemployment insurance benefits during the 1958 (Eisenhower) recession, 10% said they did not apply or delayed applying because they felt their unemployment would be short.

Another 3% said that getting unemployment insurance wasn't worth the trouble. Another 8% considered unemployment benefits as "charity."

The University researchers commented, "This would suggest that a much more vigorous educational campaign should be undertaken to inform unemployed persons of their legal rights under state and Federal laws."

Some sample comments of unemployed family breadwinners who received no benefits:

"I ain't never heard of it"—farm laborer, age 57, unemployed 37 weeks, previous year's income under \$2,000.

"Didn't want to stand in that line"—cook, age 41, unemployed two weeks, previous income between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

"It was just a layoff and we took a vacation"—aircraft worker, age 54, unemployed six weeks, previous income \$7,500 to \$10,000.

"I do not believe in it and I would not apply for it. If they mailed it to you, I'd take it because I've paid for the damn thing"—construction and motor equipment company manager, age 28, unemployed 12 weeks, previous income \$10,000 to \$15,000."



"... just to tide me over until a few campaign promises are kept."

THE HYPOCRITICAL PRESS

'Dangerous Drift' Scored by Congressman; Speech Hits Deceit of Henry Luce's Time and Life

In a full-page ad published recently in the Wall Street Journal and many other newspapers throughout the Nation . . . Life magazine asked, "What Shall We Do With Our Greatness?" This define-our-national-purpose campaign by Life needs at least these points included in the definition.

Just how can we define the national purpose when the full facts are not known to the American people? How can Life piously call for a national debate on the objectives of American society when it is part of a campaign to confuse and mislead the American people?

Distortion, slanting, and rigging are all part of the Life approach to reporting news and information. Has not the (Henry) Luce monopoly studied democracy sufficiently to learn that the most essential element of a vibrant democratic people is that they are well informed on the issues? By pushing and squeezing and stuffing the issues into the predetermined Time-Life frame of reference, they make a mockery of a "crusade to define our national purpose."

Like some of my colleagues, I have been the victim of a stab by Life and Time. For over a year I have been followed by character assassins, and have now felt the Luce stab in the back, because I have dared to call public attention to their big and unwarranted postal subsidies.

The excuse for the recent Life smear (on me) was a \$33.75 purchase I made on my stationery account in 1958—a purchase with funds that every member knows were my own. The real reason, however, for the Life smear, is because I did not yield to the influence and pressure to abandon my efforts in curtailing the Luce postal subsidy and Federal aid which cost American taxpayers a million dollars a month. I knew what to expect after a visit last July from a representative of Time, Inc., and Mr. Francis Cawley, lobbyist for the Magazine Publishers' Association.

On June 17, I addressed the House to explain the reason for what was back of this smear attack by the

Congressman George M. Rhodes (D., Pa.) had some important things to say last month about the press, and Time-Life in particular, in a speech in the House of Representatives. Because the nation's press has made the Teamsters Union a favorite whipping boy over the past three years, his remarks are of particular interest to the Teamster membership. Reprinted here are excerpts from his address.

publishers of Life and Time magazines.

I gave the real reason for this smear; namely, the fact that I have repeatedly fought to place a dollar ceiling on postal subsidies paid to magazine publishers—the largest of which go to Time, Inc., publishers of Life and Time magazines and four other nationally circulated publications.

I was not surprised at the news blackout of my remarks.

I strongly favor publicizing expense spending by members of Congress and full disclosure of all information. But this is not what these publishers really seek, for when it comes to really withholding or suppressing vital news and information, it is these same publishers who are most guilty.

They tend to have one standard when they measure the performance of officials and public figures, and another standard when it comes to measuring their own performance, or to put it another way, they hold other institutions up to searching scrutiny, but are unwilling to have the same scrutiny applied to themselves.

The best example of this is the complete blackout of news and information in regard to the million-dollar-a-month postal subsidy which goes to the Luce publications. On this question, they try desperately to keep their readers in the dark. Their reprisal technique is swift. Anyone who calls public attention to their unwarranted subsidy, as I have done, will naturally

be marked for reprisal by the beneficiaries of this big Federal handout.

Because of suppression of these facts by this news monopoly, few people know that so many of their tax dollars are going to the Luce empire. Very few people know that this subsidy to Life, Time, and other Luce publications amounts to more, much more, than the combined salaries of 437 members of the House of Representatives, including the cost of their living expenses in Washington, and the total cost of all stationary allowances for 437 Congressmen.

If Congress has been lax on checking expense accounts of its own members, it has been far more lax in permitting such unwarranted and costly subsidies, without proper scrutiny.

Since Luce interests are receiving millions of dollars annually in tax dollars, why should not they report how this money is being spent?

Would it be unreasonable to ask these Luce officials to inform the public on the amount of the salaries and pensions these executives take for themselves, and which American taxpayers through these subsidies help to pay? Why should the taxpayers not know how much is spent for junketing by executives of Time, Inc., and for liquor, yachts, and entertainment, and such other big spending, particularly when a good portion of the bill is paid by American taxpayers?

The hypocrisy of the Luce empire is obvious. They have opposed Federal aid for needed public services and legislation to help the average citizen. Yet this monopoly is the Nation's largest beneficiary of Federal aid, Government handouts, and welfare stateism.

Luce publications have been the most severe critics of farm subsidies. Yet postal deficits over a 10-year period have exceeded the total cost of all farm price-support programs through the Commodity Credit Corporation for the last 25 years.

The House Committee on Appropriations published in the hearings on the agricultural appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1959 a table setting forth certain Federal expenditures in

recent years for business aids and special services. This showed that mail subsidies, of which Life and Time get a lion's share, in a 10-year period, 1946-56, amounted to \$5,968 billion.

The CCC farm price-support losses from the beginning of the program in 1933 to January 1, 1958, amounted to \$5,173 billions—House Committee on Agriculture report to 85th Congress.

Life sees small farmers who cannot run these farms profitably as special privileged characters in getting subsidies, and has even suggested that they move to the city and find useful work to do.

The most recent estimates of postal subsidies for Life magazine by the Post Office Department were based on the first three issues in March 1956. They revealed that Life paid revenue of \$7,485,000 for the year, while it cost the Department \$16,979,000 to deliver the 249,000,000 copies of Life to its mail subscribers. Thus the annual subsidy during that year to Time, Inc., for just one of its six magazines was \$9,494,000. As I have said in the past, actual postal subsidies to Luce publications undoubtedly total well over \$1 million a month, if subsidy payments for other Luce magazines are included.

Spokesmen for the magazine publishers' lobby try to explain away their multi-million dollar annual subsidy at taxpayers' expense, by claiming that the Department estimates are unrealistic and inaccurate. Often by its own statements, the Department seems anxious to avoid relying on its own figures. It is claimed that these subsidy estimates are not based on actual traffic studies of each individual publication. However, a previous detailed study by the Department several years ago of the traffic pattern and costs of performing each of the many services in handling and delivering Readers' Digest produced a subsidy figure which was almost identical to the Department's estimated subsidy for this magazine.

Moreover, one publisher whose magazine paid \$3.4 million in postage and received an estimated subsidy of \$6 million, told a Congressional committee that my amendment to limit postal subsidies to \$100,000 a year would cost his company \$11 million—an unintentional admission that the Department's estimates were several million dollars on the conservative side.



Congressman Rhodes

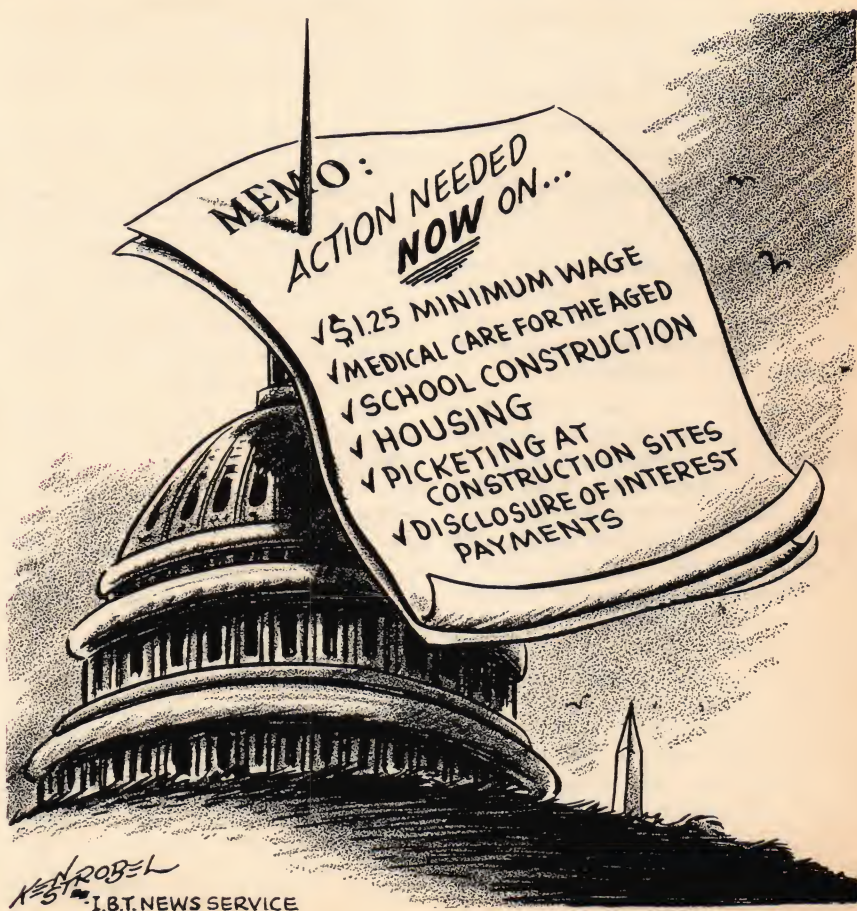
In 1958 Mr. Robert MacNeal, president of the Curtis Publishing Co., testified before the Senate committee that my amendment to the postal rate bill would cost his company \$22 million a year more postage to mail the 320 million copies of their two major publications, Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal.

In a statement to the House committee in 1957 he said that the proposed four annual 15-percent-rate increases would add \$11 million to his company's postage bill. Thus by his own statement, Mr. MacNeal admits that the Curtis Publishing Co. is receiving an annual subsidy of more than \$11 million on just two magazines.

The Post Office Department estimate then showed that their annual losses in handling these two magazines was \$6,087,000 for Saturday Evening Post and \$1,917,000 for Ladies' Home Journal, or a total of \$8,004,000. It is therefore clear that the oft-criticized cost analysis methods of the Department in figuring second-class mail subsidies are actually on the conservative side.

The large gains in circulation of Life and other magazines since the 1956 subsidy estimates, make these subsidy figures far less than they are today. The million dollars a month to Life magazine is a most conservative estimate.

Let me make it clear that it is not



my purpose to eliminate these subsidies. But I do think there should be some limitation. And most of all I believe we should expect a higher standard of ethics and responsibility from those who are the Nation's biggest beneficiaries of this Federal aid and subsidies. Taxpayers should not be forced to pay such a heavy tribute for being deceived and misled.

The subsidy limitation bill I introduced this year offers a gradual approach to this problem and sets the limitation for the first year at \$5 million.

I believe, too, that consideration should be given to limiting the spending for salaries, pensions and junketing by corporate officials who benefit so handsomely from big postal subsidies.

My constituents are not very happy in being taxed to help pay salaries of \$50,000, \$100,000 and \$200,000 a year and fabulous pensions for beneficiaries of these subsidies.

One of my purposes in asking for this time is to call public attention to the dangerous drift in this country toward a monopoly and totalitarian press and its threat to our basic freedoms. It would be unfair to place the blame for this on one person or even a group of persons. All of us are to blame, particularly we in the Congress, for not taking adequate steps to cope with this growing evil.

I do not expect that my remarks today will reach many of our citizens. What I say will no doubt be distorted as an attack on the free press.

Let me say in all sincerity that I hope and pray there shall never come the time when freedom of the press in this country is destroyed. But I say to you that we betray our people, and our country's most precious ideals and principles if we do not meet the challenge of a totalitarian and corrupt press.

We in Congress have spent a lot of time and study to protect our citizens from dangerous elements and poison in food and other products that we fear can lead to cancer and other crippling and killing diseases. Should we not give equal consideration to the poison that is polluting and corrupting the vital channels of news and information? How long can we ignore this cancerous growth without suffering the inevitable price in decay and disaster?

I do not make a blanket indictment of the press. I admire and respect

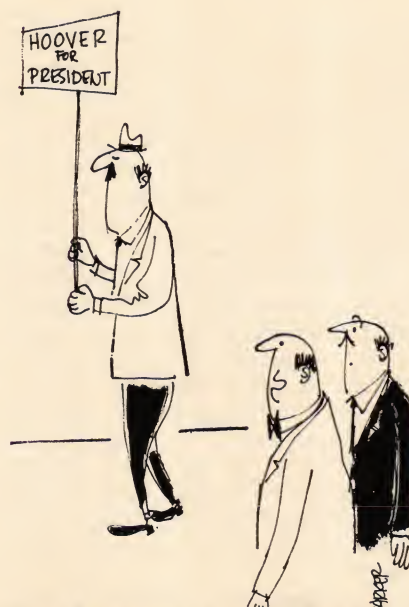


the working press and the many honorable, fair, and respected publishers throughout the Nation. There is no better informed group anywhere than reporters, writers, and commentators.

They know, more than all others, the dangers of irresponsible and powerful lords of the press. What a wonderful thing it would be for this country if they were more free in their task of writing and reporting the news.

No group benefits more from dishonest and corrupt practices than those who oppose progressive and humanitarian legislation for the people, while piling up great wealth and power for themselves at the expense of the average citizen. I see no greater evil than efforts by unscrupulous and unprincipled characters who seek to destroy the good names of persons who do not yield to unethical influence and pressure.

Let me close by saying that the test of a nation's strength is not alone its force of arms. Much depends upon the character, the moral fabric, the integrity and spiritual standards of our people. It requires an understanding electorate, a people with a purpose; not like those of Life and Time, whose objective is power and greed, but who are dedicated to the principles of truth, justice, decency and honor.



"Now there goes a diehard Republican."

In 1960

Courts Rule on Major Labor Issues

ATTORNEYS for the IBT issued a report on legal developments during the first half of 1960 for the General Executive Board meeting last month. That report summarized significant cases ruled upon by the U. S. Supreme Court and federal and state courts, and important N.L.R.B. decisions, affecting local unions and union membership.

Because such rulings are of vital importance in the course of future labor-management relations and the settlement of labor disputes, they are summarized below.

The summary was prepared by the International Union legal staff and was signed by Edward Bennett Williams, David Previat, Raymond W. Bergan, Herbert S. Thatcher, and Florian J. Bartosic.

LITIGATION—U. S. SUPREME COURT

The United States Supreme Court has recently handed down several decisions of major importance to unions.

Curtis

In the *Curtis* case the court held that peaceful picketing for recognition by a minority union does not violate Section 8(b)(1)(A) of the Taft-Hartley Act and thus limited the restrictions upon peaceful picketing to those imposed by Sections 8(b)(4) and 8(b)(7) of the Act.

Revel Oliver

The Court has also ruled, in a follow-up case to its first *Revel Oliver* decision, that state antitrust laws cannot be applied to render unlawful the provisions of collective bargaining agreements which require that hired or leased equipment, if not owner driven, be operated only by employees of the certificated or permitted carriers and that the carriers use their own available equipment before hiring any extra equipment. It was held that these provisions relate to a subject matter over which federal law directs the parties to bargain, and

hence the states are preempted from legislating in the area.

Jakes Foundry

And in *Bogle v. Jakes Foundry*, another preemption case, the court overturned a Tennessee state court's injunction forcing employees of common carriers to cross picket lines in order to provide service, despite a picket line clause in their contract.

It is thus clear that the financial assistance rendered by the International Union to enable affiliates to appeal in the *Curtis*, *Revel Oliver* and *Bogle* cases was a good investment.

Arbitration

In a trio of decisions the Supreme Court recently expressed its disapproval of unwarranted interference by federal district courts in matters relating to arbitration under collective bargaining agreements. The court has adopted a broad view as to the authority of arbitrators and a narrow view of the authority of courts to prevent arbitration or to second-guess arbitrators.

In *American Manufacturing Co.* the court held (1) that specific performance of an arbitration clause should be ordered under Section 301 of Taft-Hartley, provided the party seeking arbitration of a grievance claims that a substantive provision of the contract has been violated, and (2) that the courts may not undertake to determine the merits of a particular grievance, no matter how frivolous.

In *Warrior Navigation Co.*, where similar relief was sought, it was ruled (1) that an order to arbitrate a grievance should issue, unless it can be said with positive assurance that the arbitration clause of the contract is not susceptible of an interpretation which covers the asserted dispute, and (2) that doubts over this issue should be resolved in favor of ordering arbitration. Hence, by expressly providing in a contract that the question of arbitrability shall be itself arbitrated,

a union may preclude court determination of that issue. On the specific facts of the case, the court decided that where a collective bargaining agreement contained a management prerogatives clause which was silent on the subject of subcontracting and no implicit coverage could be inferred, the issue of whether subcontracting violated the agreement was a subject for arbitration.

Finally, *Enterprise Wheel & Car* decided that a federal district court may not overrule an arbitrator's decision merely on the ground that its interpretation of the contract differs from that of the arbitrator but only when the arbitrator's decision is clearly beyond his authority.

Harassment During Bargaining

The Supreme Court has also repudiated the NLRB's *Personal Products* doctrine by holding in the *Insurance Agents* case that the use of economic pressure (neither prohibited nor protected by the Taft-Hartley Act) during contract negotiations, is in no way inconsistent with the duty of good faith bargaining. The Union members in *Insurance Agents* refused to solicit new business, reported late to work, picketed the employers' offices and engaged in other harassing activities during negotiations.

Six-month Statute of Limitations

In the *Bryan* case the Supreme Court decided that where an otherwise valid union security clause was executed when the union lacked majority status, and an unfair labor practice charge was brought more than six months after the execution of the contract, an NLRB complaint was barred by the six-month statute of limitations in Section 10(b) of Taft-Hartley, since current enforcement of the clause was not in itself an unfair labor practice.

Norris-LaGuardia Act

In two recent cases the high court

further clarified the scope of labor disputes under the Norris-LaGuardia Act. In *Marine Cooks & Stewards v. Panama S. S. Co.* the Court held that a federal district court was barred from issuing an injunction restraining picketing designed to protest the loss of livelihood of Union seamen to seamen on ships under foreign flags with substandard wages and working conditions, inasmuch as the protest constituted a labor dispute. A similarly protected labor dispute was found to exist in the *Railroad Telegraphers* case, where the Union had threatened to strike over its demand that, in view of the railroad's plan to abandon certain stations, the current contract be amended to provide that no existing position be abolished without the Union's consent. As a result of the *Telegraphers'* decision, the *Dirksen Bill* was introduced in the Senate to amend the Norris-LaGuardia, Taft-Hartley and the Railway Labor Act so as to exclude the creation and discontinuance of positions from the status of bargainable terms or conditions of employment.

DeVeau Case

In *DeVeau v. Braisted* the New York Waterfront Commission Act was upheld against constitutional attack. A majority of the court held that the Act, which bars unions whose officers or agents have at any time been convicted of a felony from collecting dues, was not preempted by federal law, was not a violation of due process, and did not constitute a bill of attainder or an ex post facto law. Instead, the Act was held to be a reasonable means for achieving a legitimate state aim, namely eliminating corruption from the waterfront. This case does not decide, but does lend support to the constitutionality of Section 504 of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Law.

Taxing of Strike Benefits

Finally, in the *Kaiser* case, the Supreme Court ruled that a jury was justified in finding that strike benefits paid by a union were "gifts" rather than taxable income. This holding does not have universal application, however, since it was noted that the union paid benefits on the basis of need, did not require that the recipients be union members and did not insist that the recipients picket or perform any other activity in support of the strike. The Court merely decided that under these circumstances a jury

might conclude that the benefits were a gift.

LITIGATION—FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS

Los Angeles-Seattle

The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in *Los Angeles-Seattle Freight Lines* affirmed the Labor Board's *Mountain Pacific* doctrine but refused to enforce a *Brown Olds* remedy. A petition for certiorari was filed by the Union on the *Mountain Pacific* issue, and the Labor Board cross-petitioned on the *Brown Olds* ruling. The Supreme Court has granted both petitions.

U. S. v. Rutledge

In the *Rutledge* case the court held that Rutledge, the Secretary-Treasurer of Local 55, was an agent of the International Union for purposes of the service of process upon the International Union and the conviction of the International Union of criminal contempt of court for disobeying temporary secondary boycott injunctions. The court reasoned that under the International Constitution a Local Union is not autonomous and independent of the International and that a Local could not engage in secondary boycott activity without specific approval of the International. The court also relied on the fact that Local 55 is in trusteeship and that Secretary-Treasurer Rutledge had been appointed as the agent of the Trustee. A petition for certiorari was denied by the Supreme Court.



"Political conventions are fun. . . . But I like to make an independent decision now and then. . . ."

Shamrock Dairy

In the *Shamrock Dairy* case the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia held that drivers who had signed contracts for independent distributorships became independent contractors and ceased to be "employees" under the Taft-Hartley Act. The Court also held that the company might not reinstate certain of the discharged drivers who did not sign as independent distributors since their discharge resulted from reduction in force.

Title V—Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin

A federal District Court upheld Local 107's contention that Section 501 of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act, which governs fiduciary responsibilities of union officers, is not applicable to conduct which occurred prior to the effective date of the Act. However, the court also ruled that expenditures, authorized by a majority vote at a regular Union meeting, to be used to defend Union officers in criminal and civil suits brought against them individually, alleging a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Union, were beyond the powers of the Union as derived from its Constitution and were inconsistent with the requirements of the common law of trusts and the broad purposes of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act. The court indicated that if a suit against a Union officer would have a direct and injurious effect upon the Union itself or would in reality be directed at the Union, financial support to such officer would be permissible.

Local 820 and Title I

In a case involving Local 820 it was held that nothing in Title I of Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin grants jurisdiction to a federal district court over an action by a discharged employee against his union for its alleged failure under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement, to prosecute his grievance against his employer.

Anti-Trust (Los Angeles)

In the criminal anti-trust grease peddlers case against Local 626 and three of its officers, the defendants' *nolo contendere* plea was accepted by the court over the opposition of the Government that it was in the public interest that there be a trial. The significance of the *nolo* plea is that it may not be used as *prima facie* evidence of violation of the law in a civil

treble-damage suit. The Government then sought to have the court impose maximum jail sentences and maximum fines. However, counsel for the defendants stressed that there had been merely a technical violation resulting from the efforts of the Union officers to protect the interests of the members involved and that the officers had sought no personal gain. Accordingly, the court fined the Union \$2,500 and the three individual defendants \$1,000 each and placed them on a one-year probation.

In the civil grease peddlers case and the civil meat vendors case, both involving Local 626, Union attorneys are seeking to obtain the Government's consent to a decree in which the Union would agree to refrain from price-fixing and allocating territories.

Local 470—Pennsylvania Supreme Court

In a state case involving Local 470 the Pennsylvania Supreme Court held that federal law preempted the jurisdiction of state courts over a member's claim that the union caused potential employers to discriminate against him. Further, while the court did not hold that state jurisdiction was ousted over a claim that the Union did not in good faith represent the member before an arbitrator, it ruled that absent a showing of fraud, such a claim was not established by an allegation that the Union denied the member's request to be represented by his own counsel at the arbitration proceedings.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court—Expulsion from Membership

In another Pennsylvania Supreme Court case it was concluded that a state court did not have jurisdiction of an expelled member's action against his union for reinstatement and damages, in which it was alleged that the member had not been able to obtain work as a result of his wrongful expulsion. The court applied the pre-emption doctrine since the Union's conduct was arguably subject to the Taft-Hartley Act.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court—Exhaustion of Internal Remedies

And in a third case the Pennsylvania Supreme Court decided that an expelled union member could not maintain an action in a state court for wrongful expulsion where the expelled member had failed to exhaust his internal union remedies and it

would be futile to do so. Further, the court made it clear that a mere statement that internal remedies have been exhausted is not sufficient; before a court should exercise jurisdiction the member must specifically delineate the available procedures, the steps he has taken and the reasons why any were omitted.

Dairy Distributors

We have been advised that a federal court has agreed to restrain permanently the Utah State Court's award of damages against the International Union in the *Dairy Distributors'* case.

Other Pending Matters

There have been no significant developments in (1) the *Galveston Truck Lines* case involving the validity of "hot cargo" agreements under the Interstate Commerce Act; (2) the million dollar suit by *Overnite Truck Lines* against the International; (3) the anti-trust investigations by grand juries in Omaha and Houston, or (4) the anti-trust cases in Omaha and Houston.

NLRB Decisions

In its highly significant *Milwaukee Plywood* decision the Labor Board ruled that where Local 200 requested its members to observe the picket line established by a sister local at the premises of the struck Employers' wholly-owned subsidiary, such assistance did not violate the secondary

boycott provisions of Taft-Hartley. The Employer has petitioned for review of the Board's decision in the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. The Union sought to intervene but its motion was denied, and a petition filed with the U. S. Supreme Court seeking a writ of mandamus to compel intervention has been denied.

In *Stan-Jay Auto Parts* it was decided that Local 239 violated Section 8(b)(7)(C) by picketing for recognition 17 days after the effective date of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin amendments without filing an election petition. The Board reasoned that since the picketing had commenced two months prior to the effective date of Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin, 17 days was an unreasonable period of time. The Board also concluded that even if the picketing was not for recognition but merely informational, it violated 8(b)(7)(C) because the effect of such picketing was to induce employees of other employers to refuse to make deliveries through the picket line. Finally, although the Board ruled that it is the *actual*, rather than the *intended* effect, which is controlling, the Board held that in the instant case the picketing was intended to disrupt services at the principal employer's place of business.

In a recent challenge by the Retail Clerks to Local 911's right to represent clerks in chain groceries in Klamath Falls, Oregon, the Teamsters won a 3-to-1 victory in a Labor Board election.

Nova Scotia Award Winners



Nova Scotia drivers belonging to Teamsters Local 927 in Halifax were presented last month with safe driving awards by the National Safety Council. Recipients (above, from left) were Keith Olsen, O. Knowlton, Bert Bain, and Basil Doucett, transport drivers on Holsum Bread (Ben's Limited) vans operating over the entire province of Nova Scotia.

F. M. Stamper Firm Unfair

Teamster members and their families throughout the United States are reminded that the F. M. Stamper Company of Missouri, processing frozen poultry and pies under the brand name "Bouquet," is on the "unfair" list of every Teamster affiliate in the country.

The company has adopted a policy of low wages and sub-standard hours and conditions of employment. Stamper management has set up the following policies designed to discourage union organization:

(1) Keeping operations in small rural towns where the firm becomes a major industry in the area.

(2) Utilizing part-time people from nearby farms.

(3) Letting their employees know that the company will not tolerate unions and that it will move its operations if the workers want union organization.

(4) Using cut-throat competition practices which place fair employers at a disadvantage through low wage rates.

Every Teamster area Conference, Joint Council and local union has placed the firm on their "unfair" list.

Driver Praised For Road Help

A driver for McLean Trucking Co. in Winston-Salem, N. C., was praised last month for helping a woman stranded on the highway with car trouble. The driver, Everette Dotson, a member of Teamsters Local 391, saw Miss Helen Adams of Chicago stalled on the highway. He gave her assistance and loaned her five dollars for auto repairs.

In a letter of thanks to Dotson, Miss Adams wrote: "Thank you for helping a poor school teacher on the road. I was so upset and somewhat confused. I don't know anything about cars. You were so kind. Truck drivers are very polite on the road and so helpful, too. I am enclosing my check for five dollars. I want to thank you again for the five dollars and the most helpful advice."

Rank-and-File Negotiating Committee



Negotiating committee of Teamsters Local 945 in Clifton, N.J., (shown above) last month reached agreement on a new contract with Automatic Operations, Inc., East Coast mail order house. Six weeks of negotiations resulted in substantial increases in new three-year contract.

Equal Job Opportunities Are Essential To Nation's Growth, O'Connell Says

Under Secretary of Labor James T. O'Connell said last month that minority group workers must be "accorded the basic American rights of equal opportunity and equal economic advancement" if we are to achieve the economic growth of which we are capable in the years to come.

He urged a group of State employment service representatives to emphasize to leaders in local communities that, as a result of changing economic conditions and shifting manpower patterns, the Nation can no longer afford to have employment opportunities restricted because of a person's religion or the color of his skin.

Economic Side

Citing a recent Department of Labor study of our manpower future, Mr. O'Connell said that "prejudice has an economic side, as well as a moral one."

"We can sustain the type of economic growth we foresee," Mr. O'Connell said, "only if all the workers of the labor force of the 1960's—many of them members of minority groups—are accorded the basic rights

of equal opportunity and equal economic advancement."

The Under Secretary pointed out that the unemployment rate of Negro workers is at present double that of white workers. He added that "some 60 percent of the Negro labor force do farm work, unskilled work, or perform services. Another 20 percent do only semi-skilled work. Only about 5 percent work at skilled occupations, and fewer than 5 percent are in professional and technical categories. Many of the same problems plague workers in some other minority groups."

Education Urged

Mr. O'Connell also warned that, as a result of technological change, unskilled and semi-skilled workers will be in increasingly smaller demand, a fact that "could have the effect of rendering a great sector of the Negro work force unemployable." He urged the employment services to encourage greater education and training on the community level to develop higher skills among minority group workers.

Florida Road-eo Winners



Winners of the third annual South Florida Teamsters Road-eo, sponsored by Local 390 in Miami last month, are shown above with officials of the event. Winners were Jack Pryor, straight truck, Art Poirier, single axle trailer, and Jerome Harnage, semi-trailer tandem axle.

Depressed U. S. Areas Need More Attention, Patman Says

Congressman Wright Patman of Texas denounced President Eisenhower last month for refusing to help depressed areas in the United States while at the same time insisting that the nation spend millions of dollars to assist depressed areas in foreign nations.

Patman specifically cited Eisenhower's veto of the Depressed Areas bill last month, while at the same time he was asking Congress to appropriate \$320-million, as a beginning, for the creation of a new seventh agency called the International Development Agency for depressed foreign areas.

"Only a few weeks ago the President vetoed a Distressed Areas bill which was intended to help spark economic recovery in the distressed areas of the United States," Patman declared. "That bill proposed to use only \$251-million of Federal funds for this purpose. . . ."

"Two years ago the President vetoed a similar bill to help distressed areas in the United States," he added, "Yet at the same time the government was already operating or contributing to four different agencies making foreign loans for economic development."

"Meanwhile, the Administration has requested Congress to authorize, and Congress has authorized, two addi-

tional agencies to make foreign loans for these purposes. This now gives us a total of six. . . ."

The Texas Democrat said that authorization of the International Development Association "would establish still a seventh agency. In addition there are at least 17 other foreign lending agencies in operation by the Western nations."

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has not opposed U.S. financial assistance to depressed areas anywhere in the world. Instead they have supported them. Teamster officials, however, point out that there has got to be some balance to our foreign and domestic programs of assisting depressed areas.

In addition to the International Development Association, these are the other American financed international programs of financial assistance to foreign countries:

—The Export-Import Bank of Washington.

—The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

—The International Cooperation Administration.

—The Development Loan Fund.

—The International Finance Corporation.

—The Inter-American Development Bank.

Stokely-Van Camp Council Formed

A group of Teamster locals in the Central Conference of Teamsters organized a Stokely-Van Camp Council recently in preparation to negotiating an area-wide agreement and common expiration date with the big canning company.

Floyd Webb, chairman of the Central Conference Cannery Division, headed the meeting that unanimously elected Robert Schlieve of Teamsters Local 563 as chairman of the council. Elmer McCargar of Teamsters Local 487 was unanimously elected secretary.

It was agreed that each Local on the council would have one vote, but that they may send additional non-voting representatives to the meetings.

The council will select a sub-committee to draft a preliminary contract for the employees of Stokely-Van Camp. After the contract has been approved by the council, it will be sent to the Locals for membership approval.

It will then be forwarded to the company, and negotiations will begin. The council decided to attempt to organize the unorganized employees of the company, and it was also decided that the duration of the contract would not expire later than January 31, 1964.

Local Protests Testing Plan

Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York received a protest from Teamsters Local 237, asking that he issue a stop order to the establishment of a driver's license testing center as unsafe for Teamster members and the public.

President Robert Lewis wrote Rockefeller that in the area are a swimming pool heavily populated with children; that elementary schools and Stuyvesant Town are nearby, and that a bus line and many passenger cars and trucks pass the test center.

The Local has requested New York University's research center for Safety Education, and the American Automobile Association's driving school and safety department to examine the location, and, if warranted, join in the protest against its use.

Lewis said that the two organizations would also be asked to protest the expanded use of the congested area as unsafe to the road test examiners, and the applicants. The road test examiners are members of the Teamsters Local.

WHAT'S NEW?

Aluminum Bearings Bear Great Weight

Loads up to 10,000 psi can be handled by a recently-introduced line of aluminum alloy bearings which claim the following advantages: ability to resist fatigue, adaptability to various applications, conformity to misalignments, high thermal conductivity, and corrosion resistance.

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Road Marker Described as Versatile, Resists Winds

A new road marker which is said to take winds up to 40 mph without moving, features a highly reflective aluminum panel, mounted by a spring frame on a cadmium-plated steel base and at the top of which is attached a warning flag. The new safety unit is designed to collapse undamaged if run over by a passing vehicle.

• • •

Single Lead, One Hook- Up Ignition Tester

A Chicago firm has developed an ignition tester which has only one pair of leads and needs just one hook-up. This tester which is used for ignition servicing and carburetor adjusting, with one hook-up, is used first to locate the area of trouble by testing point resistance, dwell, dwell variation, engine idle speed, carburetor, idle mixture, ignition reserve and ignition output. With the very same hook-up the cause of the trouble can be pin-pointed by a static point-resistance test and a secondary current test. The tester can then be used for adjusting spacing of contact points, setting engine idle speed, setting carburetor idle mixture and making carburetor adjustments. This servicing is simpler after the area and pin-point tests have been made.

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Durability Featured In Timing Light

A newly-marketed timing light which works on six- or twelve-volt systems has an optically-ground lens mounted on a durable plastic case. It has controlled output, made possible by a voltage matching switch which completely locks out the incorrect

voltage. The light cannot burn out as it flashes only when battery voltage and switch position match.

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Foot Pedal Operates Driver Safety Alarm

A Texas corporation has developed a system whereby a drowsy driver is alerted to the fact that he is drowsy, thus warning him to get off the road and get some rest. This system is operated by a special foot pedal, installed conveniently for driver's left foot. The system is put in operation by driver when driving alone or late at night by depressing a floor switch. The driver then places his left foot on the special pedal, applying pressure. Drowsiness will make him relax pressure on pedal and cause horn to blow.

• • •

Valve Protects Against Air Pressure Loss

By automatically closing off a broken line, ruptured brake chamber or any other part where air leakage may occur a new air brake safety valve will protect against loss of air pressure in the braking system while allowing other unaffected brakes to function as usual. Valve actuation depends upon final pressure of the system, rather than high flow or leakage rates. The dual-diaphragm, pressure-operated valve is connected to air brake lines for wheel-to-wheel or axle-to-axle protection and operates from ten psi to maximum compressor pressure, with leakage rates as low as five cfm.

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Dispatcher to Truck Pocket-Size Radio

By means of a lightweight (12 ounces with battery) transistorized two-way radio, a dispatcher may transmit messages to the truck fleet or other personnel equipped with pocket receivers. The unit has a tiny directive horn which may be clipped to the wearer's lapel. Although an ear-piece is provided for use when privacy is desired, neither the radio nor the horn need to be held to the ear. The volume controls are flush-mounted at the top of the unit.

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Anti-Skid Features Of Start-Stop Pedal

A Rhode Island corporation has designed a single brake and accelerator control for automotive use. This is

only one pedal. By placing the foot on the pedal the driver accelerates and by taking his foot off he stops. An anti-skid device is also included in this accelerator-brake system. This device acts to release the excess brake pressure that makes wheels lock up and skid. Brake pressure is applied just enough to maintain deceleration at a safe speed for existing road conditions. This device is effective, whether used on air or hydraulic brake systems.

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Trailer Axle Kit Increases Bearing Life

A new trailer axle oil sealing kit can be easily installed for quick conversion to SAE 30 oil as axle lubricant. Designed to make wheel bearings last longer, this kit also reduces drag loss and lowers fuel costs. It consists of prelubricated seal and necessary conversion hardware. Installation of the seal is quick and easy because the sealing action is self-contained. An impact-resistant, clear plastic hub cap permits observation of the lubricant level while at the same time it keeps out dirt.

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Refrigeration Unit Powered by Engine

A recently marketed truck refrigeration unit weighs only 376 pounds and is powered by the truck engine. Containing all components except the compressor it will maintain temperatures down to -30 degrees F. It mounts through a prepared opening in the upper front wall of the truck body. The high-speed, automotive type compressor is mounted on the truck engine and is driven by a V-belt from the crankshaft while the evaporator and condenser fans are operated by a 12-volt, ¼ hp, DC motor which receives power from the vehicle's generator. There is a mutual "on-off" switch.

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Binding Tool Shapes Metal to Any Form

A hand tool is now available, designed for precision binding of sheet metal and wire into any shape or form. It will bend sheet metal up to ⅛ inch thick and 1¼ inch wide, in any length. It exerts up to 2,000 pounds of pressure to form metal against angle and curve dies. Used either by hand or in a vice it comes complete with interchangeable angle and radii dies. Because of its case-hardened, zinc-plated, heat-treated steel, it can be used on any metal or wire.



LAUGH LOAD

Preference

Prospective employer—You say, sir, you were at your last place for 23 years? Why did you leave?

Prospective employe — I was paroled.

Sure Cure

Policeman—Why didn't you stop when I blew my whistle?

Lady driver—Well—uh—I'm a little deaf.

Policeman—Don't worry. You'll get your hearing tomorrow.

More Dignified

A famous TV producer, who never learned to read or write, recently endorsed his salary check with three crosses.

"What's the idea?" asked the banker. "You usually sign only two crosses."

"It's my wife's idea," said the producer, "she thinks that I should have a middle name."

Self-Evident

An attractive young lady was having difficulty keeping her skirt down about her shapely legs while waiting for a bus on a windy street corner. She was aware of a man watching her discomfort with considerable interest and she addressed him in an irritated voice: "It is obvious, sir, that you are no gentleman."

With appreciation in his voice, the man replied, "It's obvious that you're not either."

No Help Needed

Wife—Since God created woman after man, it must follow that we females are an improvement over the original model.

Husband — Oh, come now. My theory is that God had a very good reason for making woman after he made man—He didn't want any advice.

Steady Worker

Dining in a cafeteria, two men were overheard discussing automobiles. "Yes, sir," said one, "I believe the best economy is to trade every two years. That's what I've done. And do you know," he continued proudly, "I haven't missed a payment in 14 years!"

Self-Defense

Arrested for passing a car ahead at excessive speed, the defendant was asked if he was guilty or not guilty.

"Your honor, I plead not guilty. It was a case of self-defense."

"Self-defense? What do you mean?"

"Your honor, the driver of the car ahead of me was a woman. At a crossing she put out her hand for a left turn, turned on her turn lights for a right turn and then went straight ahead. What would you have done?"

"Case dismissed," said the judge.



Not Worth It

Beggar—Mate, will you give me a dime for a sandwich?

Sailor—Let's see the sandwich.

Keep Trying

An Annapolis undergraduate left his sign on his door: "Call me at 7, it is very important that I get up at 7. Make no mistake. Keep knocking until I answer. Try again at 10."

Pretty Sneaky

Bill—But, darling, haven't I always given you my pay on the first of the month?

Jane—Yes, but you never told me you were paid twice a month.

Phenomenon

Freight Claim Steno (to the window cleaner): "Do you see many strange sights?"

Window cleaner: "And how! Just saw an office on the fourth floor where everybody's working!"

Just to be Different

The wife of a friend of ours purchased a rather large grandfather clock at an auction and then sent her unhappy husband to pay for it and carry the thing home. To make matters worse, the husband had been to a formal dinner earlier in the evening and was still wearing a full dress suit. He was having some difficulty with the unwieldy mechanism even before he met the drunk staggering in the opposite direction. They collided and the husband fell backward to the sidewalk, the clock on top of him.

"Why in blazes don't you watch where you're going!" the angry husband demanded.

The drunk shook his head dazedly looking at the man in the full dress suit and at the grandfather clock that lay across him.

"Why don't you wear a wrist watch like everybody else does?" he inquired.

Complete Success

John — How's your wife getting along with her reducing diet?

Jim — Rather well, I'd say. She disappeared completely last week.

Resourceful

"Captain," reported a perspiring policeman, "we've been giving that ventriloquist the third degree for over an hour. So far, a plain-clothesman, three patrolmen, and a sergeant have confessed. Shall we go on?"

Improvement

We occasionally get our kicks in a place where the music is so bad that when a waiter drops a tray everybody gets up and starts dancing.

That's Why

You want to know why I came home half loaded?" said the soused spouse. "Because I ran out of money, that's why."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From Teamsters' Magazine, August, 1910)

Trimming the Odds

SAMUEL GOMPERS, the first president of the American Federation of Labor, was the author of an article which appeared in the August, 1910 issue of **THE TEAMSTER** from which we are able to gain clear insight into his character. A man of tireless energy and dogged determination, it was he who was responsible for transforming the American Federation of Labor from a purely paper organization into a militant and powerful champion of labor's rights. Mr. Gompers was not one who would admit the impossible since far too often had he been faced with seemingly impossible tasks when the odds were one hundred to one against favorable results and because of his determination he rendered these impossibilities not only possibilities but actualities. It was this theme which he employed in his article for **THE TEAMSTER** in which he encouraged his "fellow workers" not to be stymied by the impossible but to unite in common effort for the purpose of obtaining social justice.

"Few are the trade union men today who have not at one time or another been set in their opinion that organization among workers of certain classes, or nationalities, or districts or occupations was impossible. 'It's impossible! Only look at them!' has been said time and again of poorly paid laborers, perhaps newly arrived immigrants, when it has been proposed to try to spread the light of the trade union among them. But time and occasion have shown that they could be organized, and that when organized they could add 25 or even 50 per cent to their wages.

"'It's impossible!' was the general exclamation when trade agreements were first proposed. Later, after a few successes, the impossibility was to be with the occupations not yet tried. The doubting Thomases were found loud-voiced in every trade. But for all that, trade agreements have become one of the leading features of modern American unionism.

"To the unimaginative, the unsanguine, the born serf, the timid, the believer in things as they are because they are, impossibilities hedge their way through life. Every just claim of the workers, every bold plan for their aid, every assertion against the abuse of authority, every blow struck for one's self and the workers generally, is but foolish



effort sure to end at the impossible.

"Go back far enough, and the trade union was impossible, the minimum wage scale was impossible, the union shop was impossible.

"You are confronted with difficulties, do not halt at the impossible. Glance back over the story of trade unionism, see the impossibilities that have been made possible, and push forward to render your hopes for the men and women of your craft or calling realities.

"Fellow-workers! Forward! Organize! Unite! Federate!"

A Labor Party?

DURING the first decade of the Twentieth Century the labor movement had a difficult time due to unfavorable court decisions by reason of which injunctions were freely granted to employers. Union activity was being banned as being in restraint of trade. The American Federation of Labor considered it imperative to seek legislative relief



from such restrictions. In 1906 a Bill of Grievances to the President and to Congress was the first step taken to exercise more effective political pressure in the attainment of this relief. When this plan failed the AF of L entered actively into the Congressional campaign of 1906 by not only calling for support of those Congressional candidates friendly to labor's aspirations, but where neither party had named an acceptable candidate, it advised the nomination of a trade unionist. Two years later they supported the Democratic nominee for President because the Democrats adopted an anti-injunction plank in their platform. However, the Democratic candidate lost.

In the August, 1910 issue of **THE TEAMSTER** an article taken from "The Glass Worker" reflects the situation as still not having improved at that time. This article would even go so far as to propose a workingman's party.

"The conflict between capital and labor is on to the bitter end. The corporation using every means to defeat the organized workers. Those they cannot defeat by starving the men into submission resort to the courts, and a mock trial is given and punishment is dealt out that organized labor has no right to boycott, to strike, to injure the business of any concern, and it is treated as a trust and interferes with interstate commerce and punishable under the anti-trust laws and fined accordingly.

"If this law stands that unions are regarded as trusts, which they are not, the hopes to protect our interests, the hopes to secure better conditions, etc., cannot be accomplished along those lines of battle. The laws must be changed, and they will be changed.

"But who is going to change them? It is a certainty the employers or their representatives will not do so, no matter how much we may petition them. The changing must come from the workers themselves, and this only through a political organization that they control and finance, whose representatives shall do their bidding.

"In no other way can they secure justice from the courts; their own representatives must legislate, execute and decide the meaning of any law. The workers and the leaders of organized labor are rapidly coming to this point, and when once they decide to use their franchise for a real workingman's party, such decisions will be things of the past."



DEMOCRATIC **R**EPUBLICAN **I**NDEPENDENT **V**OTER **E**DUICATION



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